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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Asks Shorter Day

Europe Commends First Year

President Says People Learn

Reich Will Make More Jobs

Criminals Outsmart Keepers

Boston Lawyers Are No Goats

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT challenges American industrial leaders assembled at Washington to reëmploy more people at purchasing wages and to do it now. He gives the basis of his request: "Only thus can we continue recovery and restore the balance we seek." He says extending employment means reducing still further the hours of the working day. More people who earn $2000 a year or less must be given wages for a reason that affects the whole nation: These modest earners buy two-thirds of all the goods sold and consumed. The American people, declares the President, are enlisted in the struggle against ruthless self-seeking, reckless greed, economic anarchy. They are reorganizing by constitutional processes. This achievement must do more than bring back prosperity—It must prevent return to the maldistribution of wealth and power.

* * *

¶ The London Times sees Roosevelt as meeting strong opposition to his request for tariff powers, with the people not likely to tolerate party opposition. The London Express says it backed Roosevelt from the first to "come through" and sees no reason to vary that view. The London Herald says his prestige is higher than ever. Dr. Julius Curtius, former Foreign Minister of Germany, says the American crisis has not yet been conquered, but that Roosevelt's intelligence, courage and power appear as almost inexhaustible. Alejandro Lerroux, Premier of Spain, says Roosevelt's economics are a century old, but his manner of applying them fresh-born. Count Bethlen, former Hungarian Premier, contrasts the New Deal with Fascism and Hitlerism—He says the Roosevelt Administration has been a greater revolution than either.

* * *

¶ The American people, in general, warmly approving Roosevelt's first year, he speaks out to say what he thinks of them. At American University, he says one of the most salient features of a salient year is the amazing and universal increase in the intelligent interest the American people are taking in the whole subject of government. In cities, in hamlets, and on farms men and women are discussing as never before except in war the methods by which national and community problems are settled. Plain folk even understand the Washington experts—And often the experts don't understand one another!

* * *

¶ Germany undertakes to reduce the number of its unemployed by 2,000,000 during 1934. Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, tells notables at the opening of the Leipzig Fair that Chancellor Hitler's measures lowered unemployment from 6,000,000 to 4,000,000 during 1933 and that a 50 per cent reduction is planned through increasing production in various branches of industry. Heavy falling off in purchasing power is ascribed to falling off in salaries and wages. Germany has the familiar problem—It must find ways to lift production by putting up demand.

* * *

¶ Indiana and Illinois police watch roads and search houses for John Dillinger, the desperado who kept his promise to escape from Crown Point, Ind., jail. He outwits hundreds of officers with orders to shoot. This professional "bad man" was allowed knife and whittling wood by his redoubled but patronizing guards. He turned out a wooden pistol, coated it with shoe blacking, held up his jailers with it and escaped. This case again explains the trouble in most of the prisons—Bright criminals outsmart the political job-holders who are their keepers.

* * *

¶ Austria hears Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss promise a new Constitution to come into force gradually and help artisans and peasants first. Germany prepares to send its own expedition to the Himalayas, with conquering of Mt. Nanga Parbat as objective. Premier Mussolini is challenged by Prof. Gaetono Salemini, now of Cambridge, Mass., to ask his extradition for alleged complicity in exploding a bomb in St. Peter's Cathedral. The U. S. Army bill as approved in committee asks for an army of 130,750 officers and men, with a national guard of 190,000. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, says this force won't do—It doesn't meet the first phases of a major emergency.

* * *

¶ The Boston Bar Association roars back at those who "make the bar a convenient scapegoat." The lawyers resent assumption of critics that the lawyer has merely to snap his fingers to bring a new order into being. Tardiness in putting criminal law and procedure into step with the times involves also legislator and judge. Bench and bar, says the report, are fettered by the legislator, and the public fetters him—So if the public needs a goat, it may be one.

Price Control Approved By Supreme Court

Recovery Legislation for New Deal Upheld by Margin of One

N. Y. Milk Control

Minority Opinion Declares Constitutional Rights Being Infracted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 5—By one more hair-breadth five to four decision, the Supreme Court today sustained the New York emergency milk regulation law, indirectly gave approval to much of the legislation embraced in the Roosevelt New Deal, and at the same time illustrated again the definite cleavage between so-called "liberals" and "conservatives" in the highest court of the land.

The lineup of the court was precisely the same today as in the 5 to 4 decision sustaining the Minnesota mortgage moratorium law, Jan. 8, which was the first definite indication that the judges were prepared to look favorably on the tremendous emergency powers secured by the Roosevelt Administration in meeting the financial crisis. The decision today is the second in the series, and broadens the basis for relief that the New Deal can count on a narrow margin of auproval in the high court.

The opinion of the Court was read by Mr. Justice Roberts. Supporting him were the Chief Justice and Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo.

The dissenting opinion was written by Mr. Justice McReynolds, and was supported by the other three so-called "conservatives" on the Court—Justices Vandevanter, Sutherland and Butler.

Constitutional Case

The case was one more of the growing list of major constitutional decisions that have been decided as much on economic and sociological grounds as upon abstract principles of law. And once again Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, who was assailed by Senatorial Progressives when nominated by President Hoover as a "reactionary," has cast his influence with the "liberals" to swing the narrow balance down that side.

The issue in the case did not directly involve the Roosevelt New Deal. However, the New York emergency milk regulation law follows closely much of the marketing legislation of the Roosevelt Administration and approval of the one is believed to involve approval of the other.

In brief, the high court affirms the right, under the Constitution, for a state to fix the selling price of milk or other commodity bound up with the fundamental welfare of the public.

"The Constitution does not guar-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Automotive Strike Warning Conveyed In Labor Demands

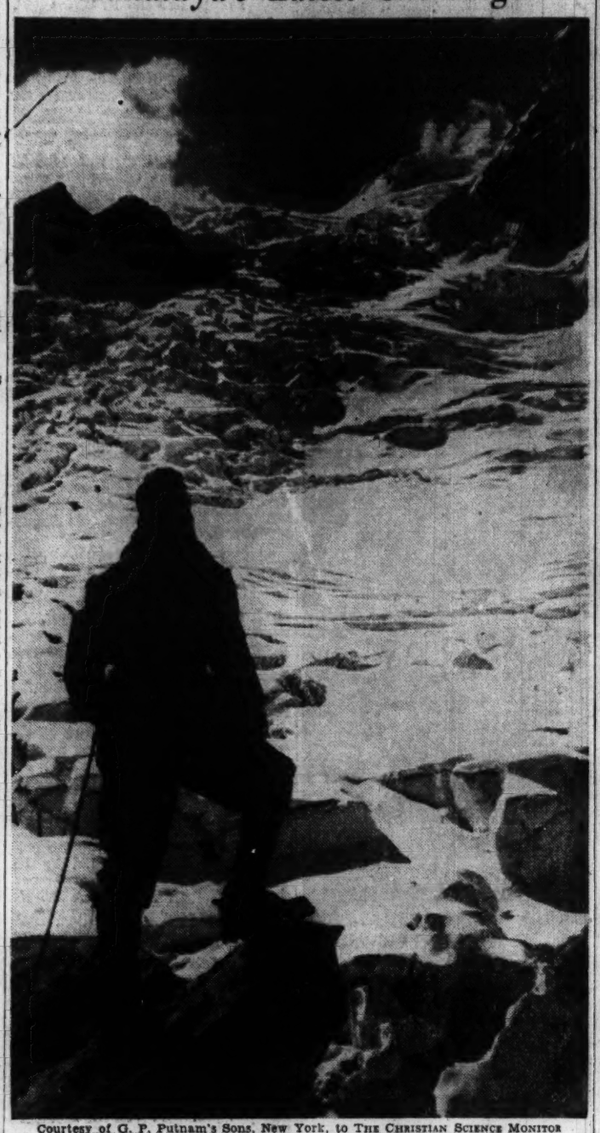
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., March 5—In a telegram sent to President Roosevelt on his first anniversary at the White House, Mr. William Collins, representing President Green of the American Federation of Labor, outlined union action at Lansing yesterday in demanding NRA compliance by the automotive industry.

At the same time messages were prepared to be delivered today to officials of Buick and two Fisher Body plants at Flint and Hudson in Detroit, giving them 48 hours to reply to demands for recognition of federal automobile workers' union, reinstatement of workers who are alleged to have been fired for union activities and elimination of the bonus system.

Non-compliance with A. F. of I. demands is interpreted by observers here to mean that a general strike affecting the entire industry may be the only alternative.

Himalaya's Latest Challenge



Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Gateway to Nanga Parbat

Tenement Owners Threaten to Vacate New York Houses

They Say They Can't Get Money to Eliminate Fire Hazards

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5—A threat by owners of New York City's 67,000 "old law" tenements to vocate their properties, rather than face the expense of eliminating fire hazards, was taken up by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and his Tenement House Commissioner Langdon W. Post, today, when the Mayor declared he was prepared for just such an action and would welcome it.

The plea of the property-owners, who have been free of certain improvements required under the multiple dwellings legislation since 1929, when tight money conditions brought a moratorium on some phases of this law, is that the cost of bringing their tenements within the regulatory provisions of the law would be $200,000,000, which, they declared, places an impossible burden on them.

Mayor LaGuardia brushed aside this claim this morning, saying that landlords could obtain loans at low interest from the Federal Government for this purpose. The Mayor showed the highest confidence that existing laws were sufficient to force repairs on recalcitrant slum landlords. These laws have to do with such emergencies as fire, epidemic and unsafe construction.

"Let them go as far as they want," he said of the tenement owners. "I think we can vacate, and, if necessary, demolish.

"I hope it's not necessary to await an actual catastrophe; that we can evoke the health and police forces of the State to prevent it. I am sure the courts would sustain such a move."

Germans to Seek Place in the Sun At Top of World

New Expedition Is Ready to Attack One of Himalayas' Highest Peaks

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN March 5—Another German mountaineering expedition will set off this month for the Himalayas, with its 13 hitherto unscaled peaks, of over 25,000 feet in height.

While Mount Everest has particular fascination for the Englishman, Kinchinjunga, 27,815 feet, has been the goal of three German expeditions. So far, however, the summits have never been reached by climbers, although the world is now familiar with the contours of Everest's top, as seen from the air.

The present German expedition will attack Nanga Parbat, a mountain with its own climbing history. Already in 1895, Mummery, England's finest mountaineer of that day, tried to climb this 26,400-feet-high peak and never returned. Thirty-seven years later, in 1932, a German-American expedition made a similar attempt under the leadership of Herr Willy Merkl, the Munich mountaineer, who is captaining the present venture.

Last time, Herr Merkl and his companions failed mainly because of the collapse of the native bearers. The consequent delay exposed the party to the dreaded late summer storms and compelled them to withdraw.

Despite this failure, Herr Merkl has again organized a party of tried mountaineers, all of them Germans or Austrians. He has naturally benefited greatly by the experiences of 1932, and is more confident of success.

In addition to the eight climbers the party will include two experts, who will collect geographical and geological data from the whole Nanga Parbat range.

The leader of the party is convinced that the mountain is technically climable, especially if the most favorable period of the year is chosen, namely June or July. To make this possible, the party must be at the base of the mountain by the end of May.

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Things Present

The freezing of Boston Harbor was a notable occasion, but a poem on the Home Forum Page has made it a celebrated one.

You may think you have seen doll houses; but wait until you see the one on the Children's Page!

Another Parable of Safed the Sage adds a touch of homely philosophy to the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening Page, the Progress in Education Page (with its Home Kindergarten series), and more Facts About the Bible.

Utilities Face Crisis on Issue Of Ownership

Successful Public Plants Challenge Higher Rates of Private Interests

Help Cut Tax Rates

Municipal Systems Gaining in Massachusetts—Test Is Watched by the Nation

Do the people want government ownership of public utilities? This controversial subject springs to the center of a nation-wide stage as municipally-owned electric plants fire a barrage of low rates at private enterprise. A series of articles of which this is the first will show why public utilities are facing a crisis and why government ownership, when wisely directed, is blazing the way to lower living costs.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Benjamin Franklin with wire and key coaxed the thunderbolts out of the storm clouds, he started something that he could hardly have bargained for.

Sparks tingling from his fingertips told him here was power, but could he have guessed that the potential power he had tapped would transform the life of a nation, evolve a $2,000,000,000 industry and turn the American home into a unit of self-propelling parts?

Could he have caught the illuminating vision at that time of a giant network of superpower lines, crisscrossing the nation, tying in each household with a source of energy that hints of the infinite?

Clocks, refrigerators, oil burners, flatirons, curling irons, radios, bread toasters, egg beaters—propelled by an unseen power—today lift the drudgery out of home life.

Criticism of Rates

Out of this springs the complex picture of electric power distribution. The point is made that privately-owned systems are responsible for this amazing industrial growth. And the heads of these systems stoutly deny the conversation of the streets, implying that the courage and private initiative that developed this great business have caused a "swelled head" or that the consumer is the "forgotten man" of public utilities.

Evidently something more than denials is needed. For public utilities—pounded by politics, alleged soaring rates and waste profits—are drifting rapidly toward municipal ownership.

There some founder on the reefs of poor management and politics. But enough of them have found the channels of public service to prove

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Diamond Hunters Throng Banks Of Brazilian River

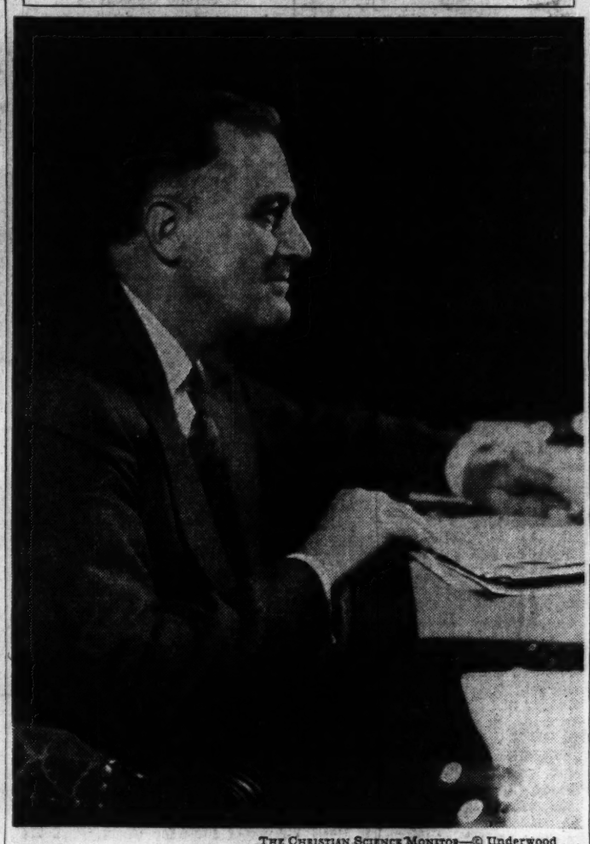
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Sensational finds of diamonds are reported from the banks of the River Araguaya in the State of Goyaz. Balisa, hitherto a quiet center for the little band of permanent diamond seekers of the district, has become transformed into a busy human hive, a city of improvised shacks, tarpaulin tents and trading stalls. Streams of hurrying humanity pass through the sleepy towns of Goyaz, where before strangers were rarely seen.

Many of these treasure hunters are from agricultural districts of northeast Brazil, where a prolonged drought has killed cattle and crops, depriving the inhabitants of every means of subsistence. These men, ill equipped, must traverse the semi-arid coastal belt, penetrate the dense forests inland and cross the Espigao Mestre Range to the Goyaz Plateau.

Roosevelt to Revamp NRA But Demands Industry Give Shorter Hours and More Pay

He Says: 'Everybody Push!'



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President Roosevelt

Stresses Basic Necessity of Rebuilding Buying Power of People

Admits Code Faults Hold Back Recovery

Pleads for Rededication of Nation to Coöperation for Common Good

By Joseph C. Harsch

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 5—Without apologies for NRA's failure fully to achieve its objectives, President Roosevelt in a fighting speech radiocast to the nation today challenged American industry to get behind the recovery drive with higher wages, shorter hours and honest recognition of labor's rights.

Speaking to more than 5000 representatives of industry gathered here to reshape their codes of fair competition, he laid his emphasis on the basic necessity of building up purchasing power before either the country as a whole or industry itself can return to normal conditions. He sought to make the assembled industrialists realize that their own selfish interests would be best served through expanded purchasing power and expressed the conviction that they would go away from their week's session here in agreement with him.

In this fashion the President came to the relief of the NRA at a time when it has been bent almost to its knees by successive blows from without and within.

This session follows last week's open forum for criticism during which hundreds lashed out at its failure to enforce its codes. Labor has been growing dangerously restless over general evasion of wage and hour provisions.

Criticism From Within

Climaxing it all, the NRA's own Consumers' Advisory Board last night hit out at its policies, which, the board charged, had boosted prices ahead of wages at every turn.

Speaking in the very shadow of these impressive attacks the President guardedly admitted the validity of some criticism. He said that "in some cases complaints are justified," and invited "constructive" criticism from his audience, whose task it will be to work out code revisions with the NRA during the coming week's session.

But the burden of his speech passed over the mistakes of the past in a ringing appeal for a rededication of the nation to cooperative effort toward recovery which admittedly has lagged during recent months. Speaking specifically to industry he gave them this challenge:

Employ More People

"It is the immediate task of industry to reëmploy more people at purchasing wages and to do it now." Turning to the public at large listening in over the radio, he asked that they make this possible by joining in and "seeing to it that the few who think only of selfish gain be made to play the game with the overwhelming majority."

The President's speech marked the second great dramatic moment in the life of the NRA. The first was New York City's amazing parade which climaxed the early wave of emotional fervor aroused by the Blue Eagle campaign.

The second came today when, with the NRA at the all-time low of its career, the President came from the White House to face still-skeptical American industry with a warning that the regimentation of industry under the Blue Eagle must go on and that industry must make further sacrifices both to purchasing power and to labor.

Has Distinguished Audience

The full strength of the Administration was mustered to lend prestige to the moment. Behind the President on the platform of Constitution Hall sat the Cabinet, many members of the Senate, including Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska and the entire staff of the NRA itself.

The hall overflowed with the press of industrialists. Two large overflow meeetings were also held. As the President entered to the martial strains of "Hail to the Chief," every "rugged individualist" in the hall—and there undoubtedly were many—rose to his feet and applauded the smiling, confident figure who came to tell them what their duties to the country are.

Second to the importance of further increasing purchasing power, the President laid stress on industry's obligation under the law to grant labor the "free choice" given it in Section 7A of the Recovery Act.

Asks Rights for Labor

"I ask that the letter and the spirit of free choice be accorded to its workers by every corporation in the United States," he said.

Stepping aside incidentally to answer those critics of the Administration who daily see it farther on the road to either Communism or Fascism, the President insisted that the "very conception of NRA follows the democratic procedure of our Government itself" and likened the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

President's Recovery Review Finds NRA Essential Success

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The President's text today as he addressed the NRA code authorities:

Eight and a half months ago when I signed the Recovery Act I said, "Must we go on in many groping, disorganized, separate units to defeat, or shall we move as one great team to victory?"

The team is before me this morning—3500 leaders of 600 greater organized industries representing, as measured by employment, more than 90 per cent of the industrial field which is covered by the NRA. Naturally I am deeply gratified that the faith which I expressed last June is so well justified in March.

I do not undertake today to present either a broad review of all the manifold causes which led to the distressful situation from which the nation is emerging or a recapitulation of the events, the measures and the results of this past year. You are here as the direct representatives of only one element in our complex modern life, but at the same time because of the fine spirit you have shown I can congratulate you on an approach to your own problems which shows an understanding of the many other problems which crisscross and dovetail into each other to make up the broad objective of the American people.

Instant Action Was Urgent

It is sufficient for me to point out once more that the difficult and dangerous situation into which the United States had got itself was due to the general attitude "every man for himself: the devil take the hindmost." Individuals were seeking quick riches at the expense of other individuals.

Geographical sections were seeking economic preference for themselves to the disadvantage of other sections. Cities were recklessly offering inducements to manufacturing plants to move away from other cities. Within given industries unfair competition went on unheeded or resulted in vast consolidations whose securities were peddled to the public at dishonest prices.

There was little consideration for the social point of view and no planning whatsoever to avoid the pitfalls of overproduction or of selling methods which foisted articles on a gullible public, which the family budget could not afford.

That is a strong picture but you and I, in the bottom of our hearts, know that it is a true picture. Most of us participated in the making of that picture. We did not know as much then as we know now and because our eyes have been opened it is possible that future history will call that crazy decade of 1919 to 1929 one of the greatest blessings that ever came to the American people.

The Dire Picture That Was

It was because the situation in March, 1933, was so serious all along the line that remedies had to be applied to every phase of the illness. The objective was, as you know, to apply these remedies in the American way and not to copy those which are being tried in other countries which do not live under the same form of democratic government as ours.

I am always a little amused and perhaps at times a little saddened—and I think the American people feel the same way—by those few writers and speakers who proclaim tearfully either that we are now

Dollfuss Tells Peasants Constitution For Corporative State Is Under Way

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, March 5—Before the end of next week Austria is to have a new Constitution, Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss announced at a mass meeting of peasants at Villach on Sunday, the anniversary of his becoming dictator.

The Constitution, however, will not come into effect immediately. At first it will provide only transitional organization of the state and society. It will gradually be completed as industry is made over on a corporative or guild basis.

At the beginning the Constitution is to function chiefly for artisans and peasants who, Dr. Dollfuss said, have traditionally been organized in Austria as guilds, and so are able to participate in the new economic and political order without great changes.

The Chancellor declared even if all political parties were permanently abolished, the nine lands or provinces of Austria will still retain some autonomy and will not be subjected to any inexorable control by the Central Government. Austria, he said, is not to undergo the "gleichschaltung" (economic elimination of all opposition), which characterizes Hitler's Germany.

Dr. Dollfuss emphasized that the new Constitution will be Christian but not clerical, nor dominated by church or clergy.

The Chancellor announced that Socialist labor unions in which the host of workers are now organized are not to be destroyed but merely united with other unions in a single nonpolitical federation, controlled and directed by the state. He also declared that the big chain of cooperative Socialist stores known as the Konsumverein will not be dissolved, but will be allowed to function freely after being removed from the domination of Socialists.

The Villach mass meeting was paralleled by a number of similar demonstrations in other parts of the country. Speakers particularly stressed that Austria has made substantial economic progress in the last 12 months.

Mrs. Roosevelt Off to Caribbean To See How Folks Live There

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 5 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, beginning her second year as the President's wife, today slipped off from Washington for a two weeks' trip to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Inclement weather forced Mrs. Roosevelt to change plans for an air trip all the way. She left on a sleeper at 3:45 a. m. this morning, but will board a plane at Miami for the over-the-water flight.

Shortly before leaving, Mrs. Roosevelt said her trip was planned to learn what conditions really are in the island possessions. She was accompanied by Miss Lorena Hickok, her long-time friend who is now an investigator for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Mrs. Roosevelt's schedule calls for her departure from Miami at 8:30 a. m. Tuesday and her arrival in San Juan, Puerto Rico, at 11:55 a. m. Wednesday, after spending the night in Port Au Prince, Haiti. She will make a short stop in the Virgin Islands before returning in about two weeks.

At Puerto Rico, the President's wife will be the guest of Gov. Blanton Winship and at St. Thomas, V. I., of Gov. Paul M. Pearson, but she has requested both that no official entertainment be planned.

Mrs. Roosevelt's investigation of the way the Puerto Ricans live will coincide with that being made by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Dr. Tugwell and two assistants are en route there to study the advisability of reorganizing agriculture on the island on a more nearly self-sustaining basis.

Ever since her cousin, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, as Governor of Puerto Rico, started a children's feeding fund a few years ago, she has been interested in conditions there, Mrs. Roosevelt said yesterday.

Costes, Safe in Germany, Hops for Copenhagen

MUNSTER, Ger., March 5 (AP)—Capt. Dieudonné Costes, known as the "Lindbergh of France," whom the world feared lost after he landed here Saturday because of fog, took off at noon today for Copenhagen,

Russian Princess Awarded Damages For Rasputin Film

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—The jury in the libel suit of Princess Irena Youssoupoff today awarded her £25,000 against Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Ltd., makers of the film "Rasputin and the Empress."

The award was made after a dramatic trial in which Prince Youssoupoff testified that he was one of the group who killed Rasputin, whose slaying is pictured in the film.

Princess Irena testified that the character Natasha, in the picture, was a libel on herself.

The attorneys representing Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer contended that the character Natasha was purely fictional.

In the course of the trial Princess Irena said she intended to sue every individual theater which had shown the picture, widely used throughout the United States as well as England.

The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Company promised that it would make no further showings of the film.

Justice Avory, who presided over the court, said he saw no reason for granting a stay in the execution of the verdict.

President Gears Machinery In High Speed to Restore Trade at Home and Abroad

Sends Emissary to Europe to Consult Powers on Revival of Economic Conference—Nation's Military Affairs Occupy Prominent Place

The Washington Day

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 5 — Mr. Roosevelt's second year opened with a typical rush: He pointed the NRA back toward its old goal of increasing purchasing power, sent a special emissary to discover if the London Economic Conference can be revived, received a decision of the Supreme Court indorsing NRA—again by a narrow 5-4 majority.

Meanwhile, a seething mass of investigation, protest, scandal and confusion surrounds the military affairs of the nation on the eve of prospective passage of the Vinson naval bill. At a moment when the Congress is voting more money for armaments purposes than ever before, more dissatisfaction and disturbance envelops the armament industry and its relation to the Government.

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NRA and Supreme Court: The President's speech and the Supreme Court decision, of course, hold the center of the stage. Together they reveal the Government strongly supporting the continuance of industrial planning, administratively and judicially. But President Roosevelt's warning that increased purchasing power is a continuance objective touches the weak spot in NRA. And the Supreme Court decision, though based on facts in this particular case, which the Solicitor-General's office thought could not possibly fail, is only a 5-4 squeeze through again.

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World Economics: Closely following his request for tariff-making authority from Congress, President Roosevelt sends Mr. Richard Washburn Child, former Ambassador to Rome, off on a junket around European capitals to see if the World Economic Conference can be revived. Just what is up his sleeve has not been made clear. The gesture comes as a surprise.

Mr. Child, who has recently been associated with the Hearst publications, is not known as an economic authority, and Mr. Norman H. Davis, who conducted the original economic conversations in Geneva, is also in Europe. Perhaps the President plans to fling Mr. Davis into action again and is sending Mr. Child to silence often-expressed Hearst criticism of the first Ambassador-at-Large. A more droll combination than Messrs. Davis and Child has rarely been seen in simultaneous diplomatic action.

While political thunder caps gather around the tariff authority bill, support comes from a report of the commercial policy committee of the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation. This body had the advantage of full consultation with many members of the Administration and though it is composed of spokesmen for widely disvergent interests, produced a forceful report, unanimous for all who have had time to sign it, urging a tariff policy based on "the interests of the nation as a whole."

It expresses "The earnest hope that Congress will never undertake another general revision of the tariff" and urges a thorough study to show what duties should be lowered and what industries are economically suited to the country.

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Armaments: Charged with potential dynamite, the resolution of Senator Gerald P. Nye (R.) of North Dakota, for a sweeping investigation of profits by armaments manufacturers, came to the Senate for a new discussion today in the middle of the debate on the big navy bill.

Alleging that the profit motive is the hidden or contributing factor in most wars, Senator Nye is pressing for an exposé of the whole situation after a fashion which has never before been undertaken. It was learned today that Mr. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, just returned from a trip abroad, is eager to be summoned by a Senate committee to give his views on the whole subject. Mr. Baker's views are expected to be explosive. Charged with "pacificism" when he carried through the administration of the huge army, tasks in the World War, Mr. Baker confuted partisan critics by the efficiency of the huge undertaking, but at the same time retained his bitter opposition to international conflicts and the men who make a profit out of them, that he had at the outset, and is understood to want a chance to air his views.

The Nye resolution, however, has encountered obstacles at the start, in keeping with the controversial subject. Originally introduced and sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it was quietly brought back to the Senate floor last week by Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada, committee chairman, and resubmitted, this time to the Military Affairs Committee, where it is in danger of being pigeon-holed.

Today Mr. Nye made his protest from the floor against such treatment and demanded that it go back to the Foreign Relations Committee, or have a special investigation instituted to back it. In the Foreign Relations Committee a number of Senators, including William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin, and James P. Pope (D.) of Idaho, are understood to be prepared to "go down the line with it." Senator Nye consequently is making a strong fight to force it back to that committee.

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Public Works Booming: Back from an 8000-mile coast-to-coast survey of the $3,300,000,000 public works program by plane and train, Col. Henry M. Waite, deputy administrator, today reported it, "over the hump," predicting that the peak of PWA reëmployment will be reached in the late spring and early summer.

The winter PWA drive, Colonal Waite said, has overcome most of the technical and legal obstructions which made reëmployment a slow process.

"The worry of the PWA engineers was the best news I heard," Colonel Waite reported. "Almost everywhere the PWA engineers reported they had so many projects in construction or with construction contracts being let that they could not get inspectors on the job fast enough to cover the projects. That was good news. Construction under way requiring inspection is the final phase of the carefully considered PWA reëmployment program. Washington will see no construction is delayed for lack of inspectors."

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Rescuing Populations: To take care of approximately 100 families of stranded coal miners, stranded workers in the lumber industry and a group of "white collar" workers, a subsistence homestead project is to be established at Jasper, Walker County, Alabama, where 40 per cent of the population has been on relief rolls, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, announced today.

Each homestead will cost about $2200 and occupants will acquire them under purchase contracts with loans to be amortized over a period of 20 to 25 years. "Many of the men who will be selected as settlers," Mr. M. L. Wilson, chief of the homestead division, said, "left farms to enter mining. Now the mines where once they worked are closed or operations have been cut sharply so that their income from labor is insufficient to meet their ordinary needs. These men, however, have latent skill and the capacity for producing food, which they cannot afford to buy, if they are given the chance to use good land. This plan will make it possible for them to stay in the section in which they have lived and to attain the security of a home and subsistence."

Modernizing Chicago Tower

CHICAGO,—The Tribune Tower, one of Chicago's office buildings, is being completely air-conditioned in time for next summer at a reported cost of $200,000. It is said to be the first office building here to be air-conditioned throughout.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Price Control Approved By Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

antee the unrestricted privilege to engage in a business, or to conduct it as one pleases," declared Mr. Justice Roberts today.

At another point he declared: "It is clear that there is no closed class or category of business affected with a public interest, and the function of courts is to determine in each case whether circumstances validate the challenged regulation as reasonable exercise of governmental authority or condemn it as arbitrary or discretionary."

Strong Opposition

As in the previous Minnesota mortgage moratorium law, the far-reaching importance of the decision was not fully apparent to a layman until he read the minority views, which were put in strong language and emphasized the alleged departure from previous constitutional precedents which the majority decision entailed.

The case was that of Grocer Leo Nebbia of Roebester, N. Y., who was held by lower courts to have violated the law by giving customers a 5-cent loaf of bread with each purchase of two quarts of milk. While the milk was sold at the minimum price prescribed under the law, the sale was held to be a violation of the law, and Nebbia was fined $5. The appeal was taken on the direct question of the law's validity.

As though to emphasize the economic aspect of the problem, Mr. Justice Roberts gave a detailed account of the social relationship of the milk industry to the public, offering details which sounded odd in a law court. His approval of the law was the court's first approval of an emergency law involving questions of price control.

The court affirmed the decision of the New York State Court of Appeals which held that the law, passed after two persons had been killed in milk riots, was justifiable emergency legislation.

The law set up a Milk Control Board fixing minimum prices which retailers might charge and minimum prices which might be paid farmers.

Who Said What

(Pungent Comment on Vital Problems Culled from the Day's News.)

Judge John J. Burns, of Massachusetts Superior Court, Ford Hall Forum—

"All about us the old order is crumbling. . . . There is under construction a new edifice which forgotten men will long remember. . . . If what we devise doesn't seem to work we will unhesitatingly change it . . . and try again."

♪ ♪ ♪

Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, in statement to public—

"The most superficial thought imaginable is represented by the demand . . . that state and municipalities enlarge their . . . expenditures because the Federal Government is doing so. . . . In some quarters this is even urged in order to coöperate with the recovery program. . . . On the contrary the heavy federal expenditures on emergency recovery programs are the strongest argument for the strictest economy. . . ."

♪ ♪ ♪

Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, at Park Street Church—

"Now mark my word . . . once more this nation will be rid of the curse of the liquor traffic. . . . You who are young will once more see prohibition."

♪ ♪ ♪

Woman's Public Safety Committee of Massachusetts, in letter to Representative Robert Luce—

"Comparing January, 1934, with January, 1933, we find arrests for intoxication . . . have risen thus: Springfield 50 per cent, Quincy 98 per cent, Taunton 141 per cent, Fall River 38 per cent, Waltham 66 per cent, Dorchester 62 per cent, Gardner 110 per cent, Worcester 67 per cent. . . . If that is not stream-lining drunkenness . . . we do not know what is."

Maine Beavers Cut Dams To Free Spring Freshets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROACH POND, Maine, March 5—Woodsmen along Roach, Penobscot and Wadleigh ponds in the Greenville and Moosehead Lake region report that they have never seen beavers' houses built higher than this season. These houses are eight feet high, where usually the beavers build them three or four feet high.

Woodsmen also report that as early as January these animals began to tear open their dams, which is interpreted as preparation against unusual freshets in spring.

Airplane Rushes Parts To Maine Snowplows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SKOWHEGAN, Maine, March 5—Snowplow service from this center has been under heavy strain the last week of bad storms, roads being blocked over which parts could be sent to replace those on crippled machines in Piscataquis, Penobscot, and Somerset Counties.

Finally an airplane was engaged to take the needed parts and drop them over the towns where they were desperately needed. Dexter, Charleston and Athens have been thus served.

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She Hopes by Hops to See Tokyo

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Mlle. Maryse Hiltz Nears Goal
French Aviator Forced Down at Tsingtao by a Storm on Her Way to the Japanese Capital

Mlle. Hiltz, who is flying by easy stages from Paris to Japan, had been late in reaching Shanghai from Hong Kong because, hindered by unfavorable weather, she had swung back to Swatow, in Fukien Province. Tsingtao is in Shantung. Her next scheduled stop is Seoul, Korea.

Six Glasses of Ice Water and—Pouf! All That Suffers Is Liner's Chair

Six glasses of refreshing ice water, delivered promptly and courteously by a line of deck stewards, saved the Saturnia of the Italian Line from possible serious damage by fire.

The glass brigade formed and went into action when a Western Union messenger boy discovered fire in a large overstuffed chair on the inclosed veranda lounge of the ship. A young woman passenger apparently had dropped a lighted cigarette behind the cushions.

Filing briskly but in orderly fashion past the water fountain, the stewards filled their respective tumblers with the cooling liquid and upon reaching the scene of the blaze dashed the contents over the smoldering sofa.

Six glasses did the trick. The parade of stewards dispersed and the windows opened to let out the smoke. Slight damage resulted, according to Capt. Aristide Cosulich, commander of the ship.

Dillinger Escapes; Frees Two Hostages

CROWN POINT, Ind., March 5 (AP)—At the point of a wooden pistol he had whittled out in his cell, John Dillinger, America's most murderous outlaw, broke out of the "escape-proof" Lake County jail March 3 and is still at large.

With the fake pistol, he forced jail attachés to surrender to him and a Negro convict accomplice confiscated two machine guns from the prison armory, commandeered an automobile, and sped away toward Chicago with Deputy Sheriff George Blunt and Edward Sager, an employee of the Main Street garage where the car was obtained.

PEOTONE, Ill., March 5 (AP)—John Dillinger and Herbert Youngblood freed Deputy Sheriff George Blunt and Edward Sager, garage employee, whom they had taken with them as hostages, here March 3.

Shoe Strike in Haverhill

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 5 (AP)—Several thousand shoe workers in Haverhill factories went on strike today because of the refusal of most of the manufacturers to accept a new agreement proposed by the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union.

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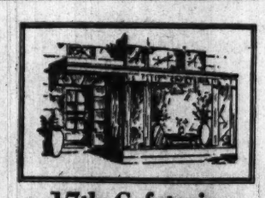

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Roosevelt Policy Bearing Fruit In Talks on Rubber

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 5—Two developments here today connected with rubber and sugar are regarded as reflecting the action that President Roosevelt is taking to secure for the American consumer a fair deal where world commodities are concerned.

Rubber restrictions, the Monitor understands, were among the questions discussed at a meeting here this afternoon between the American Ambassador, Judge Robert W. Bingham, and Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary. The occasion was a formal call by Judge Bingham, who has just returned from the United States. The point raised was in accordance with an agreement at the World Economic Conference laying down that when price restrictions of any world commodity are under consideration, the chief consuming, as well as the chief producing countries should be included in the discussions.

Such discussions are now going on unofficially between the British and the Dutch rubber producers, and if and when any agreement is reached, it is to come before the various governments for approval and implementation.

It is at that stage that United States claims are now to be represented. This is welcomed here as being likely to assure that there shall be no repetition of what occurred 12 years ago when British producers in Malaya and Ceylon came under official output restrictions, which had to be abandoned later as unsatisfactory to all concerned. The Dutch and British Empires between them produce 95 per cent of the world's rubber production, of which America consumes 50 per cent.

Regarding sugar, the United States was officially represented at the international conference, which commenced here today. This conference is being attended by the delegates of all the chief sugar producing countries, including Britain. It is to revise the international agreement entered into May, 1930, whereby quotas were fixed for maintaining prices.

Harvard Gets Antiques From Adriatic Region

Acquisition of the only important archæological material ever taken out of the region of the northern Adriatic Sea, known as the Mecklenburg Collection, was announced today by Dr. Hugh O. Hencken, curator of Peabody Museum, Harvard University.

The entire area surrounding the northern Adriatic was wrecked archæologically in the last century by unscientific excavation. The collection purchased includes ornaments and instruments taken from what is now Magdalenska Gora in Jugoslavia together with notes on the excavation work written by Her Highness the Duchess Paul Friedrich of Mecklenburg.

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Staid Brookline to Hold Big Rally And Torch Parade for Its Candidates

Brookline has gone "ballyhoo."

There have been symptoms that this famous citadel of conservatism was yielding to the garishness of the times, but now the malady is unmistakable. Tonight the Citizens Committee, that body which always has sponsored the sedate in election tactics, will hold a real, political rally in the tradition of Chuck Connors and Steve Brody.

Tomorrow Brookline holds its annual election, at which time it will elect two selectmen. The committee has entered two candidates to run against four other contestants. The Citizens Committee, composed of bankers, solid business men and other conservatives, who have kept the gas lights burning in Brookline, will not only parade, but will carry red torches. There will even be an automobile blaring eulogies of the contestants.

The two committee candidates are Judge Daniel A. Rollins, chairman of the board of selectmen, seeking reëlection, and Mr. Daniel Tyler Jr., banker. Brookline for some time now has been studded with immense signs in front of staid houses, urging votes for these two candidates. But tonight will be the climax, when conservatism dons a bright coat, puts a feather in its cap and goes after what it used to send embossed invitations to get.

The collapse of Brookline's political manners is attributed by many to the example of Beacon Hill's political tactics in its support of Henry Parkman Jr. in his campaign for Mayor of Boston. At all events, tonight Brookline will be just another Hoboken, Ipswich or Pittsburgh on election eve.

While the contest for selectmen is outstanding, the town will also elect an assessor, park commissioner, auditors and constables. The town for the last three years has been electing its selectmen on a stagger system and two vacancies occur this year.

The other candidates for selectmen are as follows:

Mr. Thomas J. Brady, sales executive and director for a Boston clothing firm; John F. Fleming, electrical contractor; Scott McNeilly, builder and contractor, and Abraham J. Zimmerman, attorney.

There is a hot contest for park commissioner between Francis J. Oaks Jr., seeking reëlection, and Daniel W. Warren Jr., landscape contractor.

There is a two-sided contest for assessor between James M. Henderson, real estate broker and past commander of Brookline Post, American Legion, and Edward O. H. Mullowney, an attorney, who is completing three years on the board of assessors.

Boston Art Notes

Russell Cheney

Mr. Gayton Whitmore, now proprietor of the Grace Horne Galleries, is presenting works by Mr. Russel Cheney for the first time in Boston. Although the painter may be associated with the textile industry, and with artistic forbears who dwelt in Boston, he stands very well on his own as a painter. His is one of the more interesting débuts of the season, in this city.

In general aspect the pictures show concentration upon design which is derived from the contours of objects brought into conjunction. The artist never loses the feeling for the unit; he coördinates his materials and thinks simultaneously of the part and its relation to the whole. In his desire to escape the domination of naturalism, the modern artist has resorted to the underscored pattern. It is refreshing, to say the least.

Contributing to this refreshment is the color. Mr. Cheney uses pigment so that it deepens the atmosphere, enriches the poetic mood and heightens the significance of design. The colors are not bright, or eccentric; they are intelligently applied. A snow scene, a landscape, a still-life can be made more energetic by the appropriate handling of the resources.

New England contributes most of the subjects for Mr. Cheney's handling. The fisheries, the countryside are revealed in sensitive portrayal. The painter does not give way to too sentimental, too quaint depiction. One really feels a penetrating insight. When he paints flowers and still-life arrangements, he touches them off with lighter brush, for he seems moved to capture a brilliant transitory effect.

D. A.

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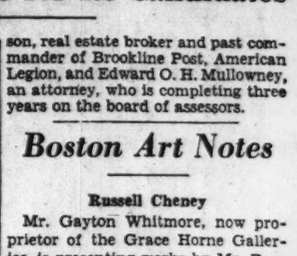

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Economic Recovery of Cuba In Transition Period Hinged On Helping Hand of U. S.

Chief Obstacle Said to Lie in Idealism of Student Element With Its Twofold Program of Nationalism and Socialism

New Light in Cuba
Second of Three Articles

By Paul Vanorden Shaw
Lecturer on Latin-American Affairs in Columbia University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—The immediate future of Cuba depends on the next moves of the United States. If the United States is loath to become involved in Cuban affairs and proposes to allow Cuba to work out its own salvation in economic as well as in political affairs, the next few years of that island's life will be marked by increasing poverty, unrest and revolution. Cuba will have to diversify its crops, find other customers for its sugar, and undergo a long process of readjustment in all phases of its life which at best will be discouraging and a test of Cuban character and will. As a Cuban put it, his people have been accustomed for so long to walk on crutches that they will have to learn the elementary lessons of plain, ordinary walking. This involves falling and rising and falling again.

If, on the other hand, the United States is to aid Cuba over the transition period by giving the island an economic break, the immediate future will not be so dark. In the days, months and years to come the Cubans and all the foreigners in the island will have an opportunity to adjust themselves to a relationship in which the United States will not be looked upon as the Santa Claus of the island and they will develop social and political muscles of their own and new economic outlets, more scattered but more permanent.

Should the present diplomatic and political temper of the United States be maintained it can be assumed that no matter what the United States does now it will not seek to mold the internal life of the Cuban people. Though economic aid will blunt the edges of internal social, political and racial swords, this internal situation offers one of the most serious considerations regarding the immediate and distant future of the Pearl of the Antilles. Herein the Cubans must display wisdom and sagacity, develop latent powers of accommodation and assimilation and adaptation such as few peoples have been called upon to bring forth in a short period of time.

Future Leaders

The future leaders of Cuba, the students of today, the boys and girls who will soon enter universities, constitute a generation that has suffered more than shell-shock. Their outlook on life has been warped by war and revolution; they have been brought up on restless nervous activity; they have become inured to the idea of the use of force; and though they may calm down inwardly the outward conditions will not improve overnight and for a generation or more to come these future leaders must consciously or unconsciously think of solutions in the terms of force.

Almost as serious is the fact that for many years many Cuban boys and girls have been educated abroad. This is one of the difficulties in the present situation. For no matter how excellent the education they have received in the United States or in Europe may have been, its sum total effect was not to prepare them primarily to solve the problems of Cuba.

Illustrative of the seriousness of the younger generation problem in Cuba is the fact that many of the schools that are now reopening after three or four years of inactivity are preparing to give their students four years' education in one. In three months a student must absorb the knowledge usually handed out during a whole year and a year which his teachers would ordinarily consider far too short. The visitor to the campus of the University of Havana will be impressed by the mature appearance of the students roaming around its walks. Obviously, though the educational system of the island may have stopped functioning four years ago, the 18-year old lads of that time did not stop growing. They are now 22 and yet must take up where they left off at 18.

Have a Double Task

These students have a double task. They must unlearn much that practical experience has taught them in the last few years and this is almost as difficult as acquiring the conventional knowledge they are now given an opportunity to acquire again. Their lives have been lived wrong end to. The usual climaxes have come at the beginning of their lives and unless their teachers are extremely wise their future will be a series of lukewarm and dissatisfying anticlimaxes. The challenge to the educators of Cuba is a great one and one of their biggest opportunities is to devise and inculcate a new set of values, values which will stress the virtues of peace and patience, sportsmanship and sacrifice, thoroughness and the scientific attitude. The challenge to the students themselves is no less great. They have cast the die which, for the moment at least, is the determining factor in the immediate future of Cuba.

The students and the youth of Cuba in general have decided that in the future they want to paddle their own canoe, they want to free their nation from foreign tutelage and foreign economic interests; they hope to break the ties which bind them to Uncle Sam's apron strings and to his banker and industrial nephews. They believe that Cuba has reached its maturity and that the crutches they have leaned on thus far are no longer necessary. The more realistic among them know full well that Cuba can never get along without the economic aid of the northern Uncle but they believe that the economic relationship can be that which obtains between sovereign nation and sovereign nation or that between the groceryman and the housewife. Cuban students believe that the housewife does not need to marry the groceryman to the end that their professional relationships may be mutually satisfying. The idealists among these students are willing to defy even economic laws. For better or for worse the youth of Cuba has made its decision.

Nationalism and Socialism

Cuba's youth has embarked with headlong enthusiasm and unquenchable idealism on the two-fold program of nationalism and socialism. With these two formulas they believe that they can cure Cuba's ills. Since nationalism is so largely compounded of emotion and sentiment—patriotism writ large—it is futile to expect cold calculation and rational realism in the hearts and minds of these influential university students. Had they tempered their ardent nationalism somewhat they might have realized that "first things first" is a good slogan and "one thing at a time" is another. But there they are rushing pell-mell not only to free Cuba altogether but to socialize the island at the same time.

This state of affairs is more or less inevitable. The trends almost everywhere are in the direction of economic nationalism, at least, and in many parts of the world socialist tendencies of one sort or another are gaining ascendancy in the parliaments of the world. Mexico has greatly influenced the youth of Cuba as it has the youth of Latin America as a whole. Furthermore, the youth of Cuba has decided that the greatest evils in Cuba, the greatest drawbacks to the development of a Cuba for Cubans are the Platt Amendment and the foreign capitalists who own most of their land. Ergo they set up as their program nationalism and socialism as being the antitheses of imperialism and capitalism. In their blind devotion to their homeland and in the blindness of passionate patriotism they failed to see that going to the other extreme is not the most effective manner of curing ills.

If more moderate and more realistic Cubans can apply the brakes on the exuberant youth of their land it is quite possible that the Cubans can be kept from excesses.

Rescuing Dogs From Crevice in Westmorland Hills

Courtesy of Westmorland Gazette to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dalesmen Remove 70 Tons of Rock to Free Three Terriers

Dalesmen Repay Devotion of Dogs By Rescue Work

Third Terrier Recovered in English Hills After Full Week's Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMBLESIDE, Eng.—Westmorland dalesmen know no bounds to the extent of their devotion to their dog companions, it has once more been illustrated here.

The story of how three terrier dogs fell to the ground in a tangled mass of rocks in the Langdale district of Westmorland, and how one of them was rescued after seven days of strenuous work, adds one more to the list of similar tales of which the English Lake District is proud.

The scene was near the Pavey Ark precipice in the wild mountain country 2000 feet above sea-level. Day after day for seven days a party of men gave up their time to removing some 70 tons of rock, much of it by blasting with dynamite.

On the sixth day sufficient débris had been removed from an old filled-in fissure to allow the leader of the party, Mr. Braithwaite Black of Ambleside, to crawl down with a lighted candle. To his joy, when he called, he saw the head of "Spider," one of the terriers, but she would not come within reach and disappeared again into the darkness.

Undeterred, the party reassembled next day and Mr. Black again wriggled down the crevice with another man holding his feet. This time he took a lump of food tied on the end of a cord. He pushed this as far down as he could reach and called. The hungry dog appeared again, caught hold of the bait and allowed herself to be drawn up hanging onto it.

After the rescue old residents recalled that 70 years ago a terrier had been recovered from the same spot after being buried for eight days. This accounted for the drill marks on the rocks which the party saw at the mouth of the fissure when they started on their work of rescue.

Transjordan Reduces Taxes But Raises Storm of Criticism

Policy of People's Party Roundly Attacked by Opponents Who Point Out That Lean Budget Discourages Generosity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Transjordan is following the example of neighboring Palestine in a policy of reduction of taxes, remission of tithes, and appropriations for public works to give employment.

This is the policy of the People's or Shaab Party, which came into office last November, but its opponents are pointing out that Palestine with a budget surplus can well afford to be generous compared with Transjordan which has a deficit, despite a considerable grant-in-aid from the British Government.

The Transjordan Government, in addition to remitting tithes to the Beni Hassan tribe to the value of £12,000 and the distribution to the same tribe of £6000 in agricultural loans, has canceled £6000 due as tithes in places suffering from bad crops due to the drought, and distributed £38,000 in agricultural loans.

The sum of £15,955 has been remitted to various towns in Transjordan also. Ibrahim Hashem Pasha, the Prime Minister, has also announced that £3000 has been appropriated for the repair of roads in order to give employment and that £4000 has been allotted to digging of artesian wells.

Ibrahim Hashem Pasha, whose cabinet was given a two months' trial by the Emir Abdullah, has just been granted another six months' trial period, at the end of which, if he is successful, Ibrahim Pasha will be given five years in which to govern the country, it is said in quarters closely connected with the Emir.

Argentina Recognizes Cuba

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 5 (By U. P.)—The Argentine Government of President Justo has officially recognized the Cuban Government of President Mendieta.

Berlin Launches Drive to Lower Workless Figure

Goebbels at Leipzig Fair Tells of Plan to Halt Drop in Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 5—Another concerted National Socialist drive against unemployment to check the decline in the purchasing power of the people by extending the recovery movement which gave work to 2,000,000 unemployed in 1933, was announced yesterday by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, in a speech at the opening of the 700-year-old Leipzig Fair. The drive will open March 21.

Recent statistics of the annual turnover of the German small trader, published by the Reich Statistical Bureau, show that in 1933, the first year of the Third Reich, the purchases of the general population fell behind those for 1932, which was also a poor year.

A great throng, including many diplomatic notables from other countries, heard Dr. Goebbels's speech reviewing the first year of the National Socialist régime. Thousands cheered as the minister declared, "The worst is behind us."

He said Chancellor Hitler's war on depression had reduced the number of unemployed in Germany in 1933 from 6,000,000 to 4,000,000, and forecast the lopping off of another 2,000,000 in the nation's list of jobless in 1934. He cited a 46 per cent decrease in bankruptcies last year.

In its report on the purchasing power of the German people, the statistical bureau indicated that by taking the turnover for the last "prosperous" year, 1928, as 100, in no month of 1933 did the figure stand higher than 61.6—that for last November. The figure for December, 1933, is not yet available, but in the other months there were distinct drops in the percentage turnovers, except in September when there was a 0.3 per cent increase, which, however, in no way compensated for the fall back in the other months.

The reasons for this general reduction of purchasing power is traceable particularly to the falling off in salaries and wages during 1933, which led to a consequent lowering of the standard of living of the masses. Such reductions were not effected by general lowering of the scale of salaries and wages, but by the introduction of a number of contributions—some described at first as "voluntary"—which every official and worker had to make. These "contributions," taken out of salaries and wages at the time of payment, often represent together with taxes, as much as 30 per cent of the total income, annd are used by the government for unemployment relief and similar activities.

The Government's increased activities to help industry by organized work schemes have not yet shown themselves in the form of a natural improvement in German economy. This fact has already been realized by experts here, so that for the coming spring a number of new measures for increasing production in various branches of industry are planned.

Germans End Winter's Plan Of Spartan Sunday Dinner

BERLIN, March 5 (AP)—Germans yesterday ate the last of the one-course Sunday dinners, the savings on which went to the Winter Relief Fund.

With remarkable discipline, they once more dropped the difference between its estimated cost—50 pfennings (about 20 cents)—and what the dinner would otherwise have cost, into collection boxes preserved at every household front door by voluntary social workers. Revenue for the past six months from this source alone was estimated at 24,000,000 marks (approximately $9,528,000). Suggestions have been heard that the monthly "Spartan Sunday dinner" should be adopted as a permanent institution for relief of Germany's poor.

Venezuelan Air Mail Service

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 5 (By U. P.)—Airmail service was inaugurated yesterday on the line connecting Maracay, San Antonio and Tachira.

Hobby of Collecting Things Stirs Dust in Many an Attic

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Collecting things, just as a small boy accumulates stamps, butterflies or marbles only on a much grander scale, is becoming a national pastime with many thousands of persons spending hours in search of rare hitching posts, antique music boxes, Indian arrowheads and what not.

The growth of collecting as a hobby is reported here by Mr. O. C. Lightner who for three years has published a magazine called Hobbies. He has observed, as an indication of this trend, the springing up of hobby shops in many cities, little stores containing all kinds of queer things, from buttons to firearms, which may be snatched up as prizes by collectors.

Most collectors start in an amateurish way and develop into specialists, said Mr. Lightner. Take the stamp collectors, for example. The experienced ones limit their field. A woman in New York collects only lavender stamps. A man philatelist is interested only in those bearing the picture of Columbus. Others go in for air-mail stamps, for stamps bearing pictures of ships and so on.

Stamp collectors form the largest group, the hobby editor said. Next he placed the coin people or numismatists. After them come the antiques fans, and then probably the gatherers of Indian relics.

A former Mayor of Pasadena collects pictures of the Wells-Fargo Express, a picturesque feature of pioneer life. Mr. Lightner himself can't resist a fine old-fashioned lamp and his office is full of them. An acquaintance of his picks up anything he can find relating to circus life—books, posters, handbills. A woman in Iowa is interested only in Parian figures, a form of early American art in white clay. Indeed, no less a person than President Roosevelt may be included in this group, for he has an excellent collection of ship models and of Currier and Ives prints, Mr. Lightner recalled.

Collecting autographs is another hobby with historical value. One autograph collector set himself the goal of obtaining the signature of every signer of the Declaration of Independence. He struck a snag at the very end of his road, for that of one of the least known signers, Button Gwinnett of Georgia, was the hardest of all to get. Finally this autograph enthusiast advertised that he would give $5000 for a Button Gwinnett autograph. A woman who read the advertisement rummaged through some trunks in her attic and found the long-sought signature. She made $5000 just like that, said Mr. Lightner.

Others find equal entertainment in gathering matchbox covers or dime novels. People interested in the same hobby often form clubs. Both Chicago and New York, for example, have clubs of women stamp collectors. There are ship model clubs, firearm clubs, postcard clubs and so on.

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Buffalo	21.21	18.15	16.62
Chicago	22.25	25.32	23.25
Kansas City	19.59	22.61	17.97
Milwaukee	16.59	14.96	13.38
Minneapolis	21.05	18.36	16.02
New York City	41.61	42.54	38.04
Newark	21.24	19.70	17.40
Philadelphia	30.06	27.22	23.09
St. Louis	24.76	22.73	20.39
St. Paul	21.85	18.36	16.02
Springfield	16.07	14.21	12.28
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News 'Listeners' Cry Out Against Limited Programs

Radio-Press Agreement Runs Into Chilly Blast During First Days

As the letters of radio listeners continue to pour into newspaper offices and radio stations by the hundreds expressing dissatisfaction with the discontinuance of news radiocasts, and also with the rather paltry five-minute period radiocasts twice daily by the Press-Radio Bureau over the national networks, indications all point to trouble ahead for the present agreement.

Signs from within reveal the press chafing under the agreement into which its own members forced the radiocasters. In Boston, for instance, the publishers agreed to respect the national press-radio pact by eliminating all news radiocasts from the local air. They carried this agreement farther by eliminating all reference to news and mention of news commentators in their radio station listings.

The local pact was reached, however, over the protests of the Boston Globe which for years has been highly popular among down-town newspaper radiocasters.

It is understood that the Globe agreed to eliminate its radiocasting over Station WEEI only in order to present a united front.

The Christian Science Monitor was not invited to this local press meeting, but as its daily radiocast, "The Monitor Views the News," was held not contrary to the spirit of the pact it has continued radiocasting over Station WBZ.

As evidence that the press-radio pact has not struck a popular chord, Station WEEI reports, according to Mr. Charles Burton, superintendent, the reception of from 300 to 400 letters from "listeners of evident superior intelligence," asking for resumption of news radiocasting. To date the newspaper radiocasting over WEEI's channel has received about 700 letters with the same general request for resumption.

When asked why WEEI was not radiocasting the official news bulletins released by the NBC network, Mr. Burton replied that the station considered the local paper's news superior to the network news programs. He labeled the network news as inadequate and would not consider it until it approached the level and length of the local radiocasts.

Station WBZ is carrying the official network news bulletins in addition to the Monitor's radiocasts. The Springfield Republican is also releasing its news bulletins practically unchanged from the form against which the radio-press pact has protested.

The Yankee Network continues with its own news service over WNAC and WAAB. Nine of the ten stations in New England are taking it. WDRC in Hartford is the only station not a joiner in the pact. Though the network had interference at first in the official sources of news, these difficulties have been ironed out. The editor in charge, Mr. Richard Grant, deploys his men like a city editor of a newspaper. Each of the Yankee network stations acts as a local correspondent in its own territory, except in the case of Hartford.

The Yankee Network has omitted the official news bulletins of the Columbia chain of which it is a member, considering them inadequate compared to the service which it has installed. Its news service is gaining headway among the listeners and there is a possibility that it may stand on its own feet if and when newspapers start radiocasting on their old schedules.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Popular pianist	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	"Little Women"	popular program.	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong".	Soprano soloist.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	Cosmopolitans	CBS vocal trio
6:00	United States Army	Evening Tattler.	Reports; news.	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Band	Gene and Glenn	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Music; speaker.	"Black and Blue"	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Operetta program.	Happy Minstrel	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Hollywood stars.	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news.
7:15	Baby Rose Marie	Billy Batchelor	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30	Music by Gershwin	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air	Finance talk
7:45	Nature League	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Music; speaker
8:00	Side Show: barker;	Network dramatic	CBS soloists; orch.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	soloists; orchestra	sketch	Edwin C. Hill	casting and Mu-
8:30	Michael Bartlett	Richard Crooks;	Bing Crosby Mills	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Daly's Orchestra;	Brothers; orch.	9 Orchestra
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	Political talk	Gypsy Violin
9:30	Durrell String Quar-	Ship of Joy, with	Jones's Orch.; so-	Local dance music.
9:45	tet recital	Hugh B. Dobbs	loist; sketch	Reports; news
10:00	Carlos Gardel;	Gene Arnold; solo-	Fabien Sevitsky &	Wayne King and
10:15	Mariani's Orchestra	ists; orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	Local dance music	Talk, Daniel C.	NRA speaker	Warnow Orchestra;
10:45	News flashes	Roper, Sec. Com.	Reports; music	solos; quartet
11:00	Reports; sports talk	Forecasts; music	Yankee News Serv-	CBS dance music.
11:15	News; Poet Prince	Weems Orchestra	ice; reports	Local dance music.
11:30	Midnight Frolic, pop-	William Scotti and	Toronto Centen-	Larry Funk and
11:45	ular variety program	his orchestra	nial celebration	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, "Current Questions Before Congress," Senator Arthur H. Capper, Kansas.
11:30 WEEI, Aurelio Giorni, NBC piano soloist.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: John Gardella of Medford.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Geography—Tropical Mysteries of Java.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
3:29 WEEI, WNAC, "Whither Britain?" Viscountess Rhondda, speaking from London.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:15 WEEI, "Prehistoric Game Trails," Carl Clausen, explorer.
5:00 WEEI, "Sports Outlook for the Year," sport writers' program.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, Boston School Committee program.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "New York City's Business Activities," speakers' program.
7:30 WAAB, "A Socialist on the NRA," Sylvester J. McBride, Socialist Party.
7:45 WAAB, "Beautifying Our Communities," New England Council speakers.
8:45 WBZ, "Twentieth Century Ideas," Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, director.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "Musical Memories": Edgar Guest; soloists; vocal trio; orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Master of Mystery Series: dramatic sketch.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormany, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Gladys Swarthout; Ray Perkins; Gale Page; Stokes's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Cruise of the Seth Parker; dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:30 WBZ, Mario Cozzi, baritone; Joseph Littau's Orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Harlem Serenade: popular program by Negro soloists.

Music

The Sevitzky Ensembles

Last night in Jordan Hall, a program of unusual merit was given by the Fabien Sevitzky Ensembles. The program opened with the "Egmont" Overture by Beethoven, which was followed by Bach's "Jesu, joy of man's desiring," by chorus and orchestra, and "In the Silent Night" by Brahms and "The Bells" by Foote, sung by the chorus to pianoforte accompaniment. Theodore Podnos, violinist, played the Mozart Concerto in D major with orchestra. This was followed by an orchestral number, "Romeo and Juliet," by Tchaikovsky. The program closed with Rachmaninoff's "Springtide" for chorus, orchestra and solo voice, with Mr. Arthur Grenier, soloist.

Mr. Sevitzky and his young musicians have been mentioned in these columns at other times; they have now reached still higher planes of attainment. The ensemble of the orchestra is excellent, and tone quality is remarkable for a group no more experienced. In the "Egmont" and "Romeo and Juliet," climaxes were at times breath-taking in their intensity. Of course, the woodwind is now the weak section of the orchestra, but that is not unusual. Woodwinds are temperamental instruments and difficult for the youthful lip. The violins are firm in bowing and accurate in intonation, and the remaining choirs respond as quickly to the desires of their conductor. Especially was this noticeable during the performance of young Mr. Podnos, who played easily and with sensitive feeling for the music he essayed. Rightfully, he received an ovation from the audience. This 14-year-old boy has traveled far, and he should eventually find himself among the first-rank violinists of the country, if he be willing to work diligently.

Of the chorus one writes with pleasure. It sings without effort; the tone quality is fine-textured; phrases are carefully modeled and melodic lines well sustained. And the chorus knows how to follow a conductor's baton. With Mr. Grenier as assisting soloist, it brought enthusiastic applause from an audience reluctant to leave the hall. An illuminating concert, which revealed the possibilities of accomplishment with groups of young people who earnestly desire to sing and play the finest type of music. Hats off to Mr. Sevitzky.

G. M. S.

Italy to Exploit Oil Fields

Intensive exploitation of Italy's oil resources is planned for the next five years.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"DANGEROUS CORNER" (Hollis). J. B. Priestley's conversational, but thrilling, play continues. With Herbert Rawlinson and Beverly Bayne. 8:30.

Movies

STATE—Robert Montgomery in "The Mystery of Mr. X." A gallant jewel thief has to catch a murderer whose work is credited to him. Also a Laurel and Hardy comedy. 12:40, 3, 5:15, 7:35, 9:50.

ORPHEUM—"The Cat and the Fiddle," with Ramon Novarro and Jeanette MacDonald singing "She Didn't Say Yes, She Didn't Say No" and other Jerome Kern songs. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

FINE ARTS—Yvette Guilbert in French picture with English titles, "Les Deux Orphelines." Also Mickey Mouse and travelogue. 1:10, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:45.

KEITH'S—"It Happened One Night," with Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert. A generally sprightly entertainment. Pleasant organ interlude. 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:40, 5, 7:20, 9:40.

BOSTON—"The Lost Patrol," with Victor McLaglen. A story of the desert and an involuntarily detached detachment of British Cavalry. On the stage, "Greenwich Village Follies" boiled down to an hour. 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4:25, 7:40, 10:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Devil Tiger." Animals of the Malay jungle go on about their business in spite of the watchful eye and ear of the camera and microphone. Fenway at 1:20, 3:53, 6:26, 8:50. Paramount at 10:29 a. m., 1:02, 3:25, 6:08, 8:41.

UPTOWN—"Flying Down to Rio," with Ginger Rogers. Songs and dances on flying planes, as well as the Carioca on the ground. Vincent Youmans' catchy music. Also dramatic presentment of kidnaping problem. "Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen," with Dorothea Wieck. 1, 3:50, 6:42, 9:35.

METROPOLITAN—"Mandalay," with Kay Francis. Will Mahoney on the stage. Reviewed on Saturday. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:50, 10:40.

MODERN—"Carolina," with Janet Gaynor. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:30, 9:35.

SCOLLAY — "Massacre," with Richard Barthelmess. A study of graft, and its elimination, on an Indian reservation. 10 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30.

Other Events

PRINTING HOUSE CRAFTSMEN — Club meets in the Lecture Room of the Public Library for lecture, open free to the public. Subject, "Newspaper Advertising, Typography and Color Printing." This is the first of a series. F. Winfield Challenger, of the N. W. Ayer Co., Philadelphia, will speak. 7.

TOMORROW

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Exhibition of photographs by Arthur Grimin. Open all day, 5 Joy Street.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Hon. Frederick W. Mansfield, speaker. Hotel Statler. 12:30.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance. "Pottery," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

BROWNING SOCIETY—Stereopticon pictures shown by Dr. Edward Waldo Forbes, followed by tour of Fogg Art Museum and meeting. In the Fogg Museum, Harvard University. 2:30.

Y. W. C. A.—Camp Winnecunnet reunion. 6:30.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION—Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck will speak on "Community Responsibility for Crime Prevention." 1.

Law Enforcement Rests on Public, Lawyers Declare

Boston Bar Resentful of Being Made Scapegoat for Delays

The Boston Bar Association, which has long "coiled" its feelings toward critics who place upon the bar the responsibility for the prevailing feeble enforcement of criminal law, struck back today with a stinging attack against those who have made "the bar a convenient scapegoat."

The Association declares that as legislator, judge and lawyer are indivisibly joined together in the so-called triangle of blame, the "sins of omission and of commission of the three cannot be fairly visited upon the lawyer alone, the only one of the three who has no actual power to bring criminal law and procedure to accord with present-day standards of wisdom and justice rather than in accordance with some outworn and antiquated rule of the past."

"It is apparently a fundamental trait, when anything goes wrong," the association declares in a statement just issued, "to seek a guilty party, and in the eyes of the public the bar is always that convenient scapegoat. It is passing strange that the legislator who makes the law and the judge who declares the law, generally escape public attention, while the lawyer, powerless in either of the two respects mentioned, is the chief target of an increasing barrage."

Much is said of the inertia of the bar, but no one has pointed out how the lawyer can make himself felt, the Association asserts. No bar association has power to enact laws.

"To hear our critics, however," the statement says, "it would seem that the lawyer has merely to snap his fingers and lo! a new order can be established overnight."

"Whose is the fault if, as has been recently stated, the bar lacks 'driving force.' Is it not the result of the same mode of thought which has restricted the power of the judicial department in so many ways—the conscious endeavor to deprive the courts of power to direct their own procedure? Are not both the bench and bar fettered by the legislator, who, in the long run, must inevitably reflect public opinion?"

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. Times given are local standard.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE — First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJAR, 880kc-337m.

Eastern States

New Jersey

NEWARK—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30 6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain beginning of week, rain over south, rain or snow over north portion Wednesday night or Thursday; slightly colder Monday night and Tuesday, warmer middle of week, colder Thursday night and Friday.

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight; lowest temperature in the upper 30's; Tuesday possibly rain; slightly colder late Tuesday; moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, followed by light rain Tuesday afternoon; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by light rain late tonight or Tuesday, changing to snow flurries Tuesday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; possibly light rain Tuesday; colder late Tuesday afternoon except on southeast coast.

Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; possibly light rain Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; possibly light rain Tuesday; colder late Tuesday afternoon.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south or southwest winds over south portion and moderate shifting becoming south or southwest over north portion, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday; probably rain Tuesday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	46	New Orleans	54	70
Bermuda	64	70	New York	48	56
Chicago	40	50	Norfolk, Va.	60	70
Denver	38	52	Philadelphia	46	58
Helena, Mont.	34	42	St. Louis	48	62
Jacksonville,	64	80	St. Paul	32	54
Kansas City	40	62	San Francisco	56	70
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	48	68
Miami, Fla.	74	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 5.
B—Maximum March 4.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:51 p. m., Tuesday 2:09 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:09 p. m.

London Can Talk to Bogota

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A telephone service between London and Bogota and other principal towns in Colombia has become available. The service is open from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m. daily and the charge for a call from London is £2 12s. a minute with a minimum of £7 16s. for three minutes.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The Greeks Had a Name for It

Republican Sachems last Saturday almost out-heroded Herod. They did some re-shuffling of their own party deck and used many of the New Deal's own cards. Their 21-point declaration of party policy constitutes a monument to the adaptability of certain Bay State G. O. P. leaders.

* * *

More than 500 delegates, meeting under the auspices of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, softpedaled all criticism of the Administration. With newspapers the world over sounding accolades for Roosevelt's first year, with black-ink sales inching ahead of red-ink sales, these Republicans probably reasoned it was no time to bite the hand that is feeding 120,000,000 persons.

* * *

Quite Innocuous

They even deflected their criticism of the CWA from Washington to certain western and southern congressmen. They emerged as good Jeffersonians in their insistence that States' Rights must be preserved against federal encroachments. And when some of the delegates put on the mantle of Hamilton and wagged a National Economy League finger at Washington in the real rock-ribbed Republican fashion, they were mollified into a more conciliatory mood. The finger-waggers proposed passing a resolution condemning federal emergency spending. But the conference, with its finger on the reviving pulse of the nation, substituted a resolution to the effect "that the country cannot spend its way back to prosperity." An innocuous little axiom, indeed.

* * *

But the conference spoke out in loud Republican accents as it pledged the party to continue the protective tariff and condemned governmental annulment of private air-mail contracts.

* * *

On the Air

Among the policies adopted to be presented as possible issues at the party convention, June 9, in Worcester, were the following:

1. Some form of compulsory unemployment insurance.
2. Curb on real estate taxes.
3. Injunction law against needless mortgage foreclosures.
4. Coördination of police agencies.
5. A compulsory minimum wage law.
6. Legalization of pari-mutuel betting on horse races.
7. Destruction of bureaucratic state government in favor of greater local autonomy.

* * *

Yes, "This is station GOP broadcasting." But a year of whiffs from the President's alphabet stew has sent the Grand Old Party over onto the left-hand side of the political horizon.

* * *

Junket

Investigations spring eternal from legislatures in their wisdom. Latest proposed inquiry is that of Martin Hays, who would send about six men to England with $25,000 in their pockets to make a six-day thorough investigation of how that nation obtains such speedy justice.

* * *

It is not so much that the chance of making an effective inquiry in six days is absurd as it is that such a trip is sheer redundancy. Let the Legislature enact into law the recommendations of the crime commission, which spent months investigating. Let it act intelligently—or at all—on the findings of the Judicial Council, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Survey, the Wickersham Report—and then there may be some point in making further surveys.

The shelves are piled high with crime reports, they mold in the archives of the State, they plead trumpet-tongued from their dust whenever crime stalks the land.

* * *

What reason has the public to believe this will not be just another investigation and another mill on the tax rate?

R. M. B.

Motion Pictures

Anti-War Crusade?

While Hollywood's most popular bus ride, "It Happened One Night," goes into its second week at the RKO Keith Theater, "The Lost Patrol" takes its stand at the Keith-Boston. Mr. Victor McLaglen, stalwart and true, is the sergeant-hero and he summarizes as much manly courage and dauntless strength as a schoolful of boys can dream of.

Place: the Mesopotamian Desert (probably via Arizona); Time: the World War; and Action—the reactions of a patrol of British soldiers fortifying themselves in a small oasis and one by one shot down by hostile Arabs who remain invisible behind the dunes. All except the sergeant, who sticks it till the arrival of a cavalry troop of his fellow-countrymen, whom he greets with the vague, lost look of a man who in spite of his physical endurance has been mentally downed. A tragic adventure, fairly done, but not quite sweeping you off your feet enough to make you forget that it is Mr. McLaglen (and you miss his flashing smile) and Messrs. Boris Karloff (slightly less macabre than usual), Wallace Ford, Reginald Denny, Alan Hale, Douglas Watson, Billy Bevan and four lesser known men, who are acting it out before a camera alert to dramatic sequences and without the presence of a woman in the cast. If they were trying to make it another "Journey's End," they did not succeed. And we think that the boy audiences who will be its chief appreciators will find in it the alluring thrill of exemplary bravery instead of being warned away from war.

On the stage, the "Greenwich Village Follies," abridged but not expurgated, is animated with lively dance routines and tuneful patter.

M. L.

Maine Farmer Feeds Stormbound Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH LIVERMORE, Maine, March 5—If any place in Maine during recent blizzards has demonstrated neighborliness more than North Livermore has, the inhabitants here would like to hear about it. Huge drifts and blocked machines have kept lines of cars in waiting on one of the big hills here.

But the "milk of human kindness" did not fail. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Berry, who operate a big orchard here, opened their home to the stricken wayfarers, warming and feeding the occupants of 51 cars over the last week-end.

'Left-Handed' Railroad Also Found in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOULTON, Maine, March 5—Ripley's claim that the Chicago & North Western Railroad is the only left-handed one in the country is disputed by the Bangor & Aroostook railroad officials, who say that there are three stretches of left-handed road in this northern Maine system.

One section of 25 miles runs from South Lagrange to Northern Maine Junction; a six-mile stretch from West Seboeis to Packards' camps; and a four-mile line from Millinocket to Schoodic stream. This means that travel on double sections is on the left instead of the right-hand tracks.

Rabbits Begin to Don Summer Suit of Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., March 5—The roots of the hair of rabbits in this section are turning brown, according to sportsmen, a sure indication that summer is on the way.

When a rabbit prepares to assume its summer coat of fur, snowdrifts or no snowdrifts, all weather forecasters locally are agreed that the winter season is passing.

Boston Still Awaits Naming Scully As State CWA Leader

Demobilization of Army of Shovel Wielders Will Continue

No word from Washington yet today on the appointment of Mr. John T. Scully as State CWA Administrator. So report all local agencies through which such announcement might come.

But, declares Mr. P. A. O'Connell, head of the Massachusetts branch of the Federal Emergency Cuncil, "he's a good man for the job."

Mr. Scully, state administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, will be appointed CWA administrator to fill the breach caused by the resignation of Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, Mr. Charles F. Hurley, and Mr. William B. Coy, members of the State Civil Works Board. This the Monitor learned from the office of Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Saturday.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely notes that Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Hurley and Mr. Coy will now have more time to devote to administration of the State Emergency Finance Board. He offers no comment on the reasons advanced by these men for their resignation from the CWA board.

The three said they withdrew because of the unreasonable speed with which CWA workers were being laid off in the State.

Mr. Hopkins, by Mr. Hurley's own admission, intimated that the political activities of Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Hurley may have had something to do with his attitude toward affairs here.

Meanwhile the CWA proceeds under orders to demobilize anyway, and eyes turn toward the PWA and private industry.

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that
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in his mouth
(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

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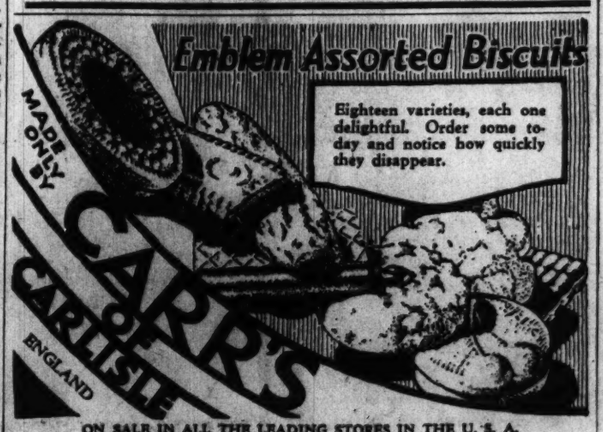

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Isolation No Way to Wealth, U. S. Economists Declare; Revision of Tariffs Urged

Committee on Commercial Policy Named by Foreign Study Organizations Defines Way Out of Depression in 13-Point Program

Self-sufficiency is not the way to permanent recovery—international trade must be the background for any drive to rout the forces of depression.

In these words, the Committee on Commercial Policy, picked jointly by the World Peace Foundation of Boston and the Foreign Policy Association of New York, rebuked the policy of the United States to meet the depression solely on a domestic platform.

The report of the committee, based on comprehensive studies and personal discussions, contains the following 13-point program for emerging permanently from the depression.

Thirteen-Point Program

1. Tariff revision.
2. A new tariff policy, based upon the interest of the nation as a whole. A foreign trade policy designed to bring about a more equitable relationship between agriculture and industry. Foreign markets to be sought for those branches of agriculture and manufacture producing in excess of domestic requirements.
3. Withdrawal of protection from industries which provide only a small percentage of the requirements of American consumption, or in which cost of protection is found excessive.
4. Possibility of seasonal tariffs to be studied.
5. A new foreign trade policy aiming at sound trade equilibrium.
6. Revision of tariff by reciprocity negotiations. Reciprocity to be employed only for increasing trade, not for bargaining.
7. Unconditional most-favored-nation clause to be retained with exceptions.
8. While Congress should define the bases of tariff policy, it should delegate to the President power to change tariffs, fix certain quotas, and conclude reciprocity agreements.
9. The President should apply these principles only after investigation and report by a reorganized Tariff Commission or other administrative body.
10. Future tariff reduction should take into consideration the extent to which import trade has been handicapped by depreciated currency.
11. Development of international trade depends upon the conclusion of a international currency agreement.
12. Exchange control to be removed only when creditor countries resume purchase of goods from debtor countries. Possible conversion of "frozen" credits into long-term loans.
13. While it is desirable to resume international lending under certain coditions, there is danger in the widespread extension of export credits before the Government has developed a sound commercial policy.

Free Trade Voted Down

While the committee recognized that the United States is fully capable of standing on its own feet, it believed that higher standards of living and the breaking down of existing industrial barriers depend largely on foreign trade.

Economic isolation, the report said, would mean the retirement from cultivation of some 50,000,000 acres of farm lands, an area larger than the State of Illinois.

Adoption of a free trade policy was voted down by the committee on the contention that American industries have been developed under a highly protective system, removal of which "would produce industrial chaos."

Neither did the committee favor the continuance of the comparative cost-of-production basis which it declared unsound for several reasons, chiefly, that it erects no standards as to what industries should be protected from the standpoint of national interest.

The final question, says the report, is whether the United States should undertake tariff revision in concert with other nations or "on its own." Notwithstanding the difficulties of the past, the committee supported the basis of tariff bargaining with two members dissenting.

Dissenting members thought that tariff bargaining should be resorted to only for the purpose of increasing trade.

The committee felt that future tariff reductions should take into consideration the extent to which import trade has been handicapped by depreciated currency. It contended further that the development of international trade depended upon the drawing of an international currency agreement.

Dangers concurrent on international lending were summed up in the statement that the Government "will encourage exports by easy credit while doing nothing to stimulate imports."

A further danger was stressed that governments may compete in extending cheap credits to their exporters which "would create the same havoc as competition in depreciating currencies."

Great Lakes Seamen's Wages to Be Stabilized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The first plan for a wage code for Great Lakes seamen that has ever been drawn up has been handed to the executive council of the National Marine Engineers Association of Canada by the association at the close of the recent three-day convention here, it has been announced. The scale is designed to cover all grades of marines and to eliminate abuses of the existing conditions.

Mr. H. N. McMaster was elected president of the association.

Seeks World Speed Honors

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

All Set for Maiden Flight

All-Metal Airliner, Poised on Runway at Glendale, Calif., Marks Another Step Forward in Development of Speed in Air Transportation.

The new Lockheed Electra is designed to operate profitably with little or no air-mail subsidy. The plane will carry 10 passengers, two pilots and a heavy load at a speed of 215 miles an hour. It is called the fastest multi-motored plane in the world. Highly streamlined, the new low-winged monoplane cruises at a speed in excess of 190 miles an hour, and is equipped with controllable pitch propellers to obtain the greatest motor efficiency.

Capricious March Drops Old Winter For Springy Days

Thermometer Leaps to 62 After Heaviest Fog Menaces Coast

Dense fog and floods menaced New England yesterday as winter temporarily packed up his tool bag and stood aside while spring came in preparing for her grand opening on March 21. Temperatures which have been hovering around the zero mark were boosted to 46 degrees and higher. A thick fog resulted rising from the great masses of ice along the Atlantic seaboard and the melting of the vast piles of snow turned rivers into roaring, dangerous torrents. With characteristic suddenness, the sun came out brilliantly and the thermometer skyrocketed, unofficially, to 62 degrees.

Yesterday's fog was the thickest in many years. It enveloped the whole Atlantic seaboard, from Long Island, N. Y., to the Grand Banks so that the shipping industry was practically at a standstill. Steamers that did move reported the worst fog and ice conditions in the experience of their officers. All transatlantic liners moving in and out of New York were delayed from 1 to 11 hours due to the "zero" visibility in the harbor.

Provincetown Harbor is still closed to navigation due to the heavy ice floes which are shifting back and forth in the bay near the entrance. Much damage is being done to boats and waterfront property by these shifting packs of ice. Trapped in the harbor is the Boston dragger, Rosie, loaded with 12,000 pounds of fish. In an attempt to return to Boston yesterday, the vessel was forced to turn back by a solid mass of ice at the mouth of the harbor.

While mariners groped through the solid wall of mist, landlubbers also kept a wary eye toward the rivers which were rising at a rapid rate.

The twisting Connecticut River, with great floes of ice along its course, was beginning to cause much concern throughout the towns located near its banks.

The Kennebec, in Maine, is swollen, but not yet dangerous. The Merrimack, at Lawrence, is rising at the rate of 4 inches in 24 hours and from that point to Concord, N. H., showed dangerous flood conditions.

In New York rivers were swelled to the danger point. At Waterford 200 families packed their household goods and prepared to move to higher ground as the rising Mohawk River poured volumes of water into the Hudson.

At Chenango Bridge, a small town near Binghamton, flood waters poured into the town and plunged it into darkness by knocking over electric poles.

In Pittsburgh, the Monongahela, which joins the Allegheny to form the broad Ohio, became a rushing sea, causing heavy damage to river craft.

The Cumberland River at Nashville, Tenn., threatened to overflow its banks and endanger over 200 homes. Over the week-end the river had passed the 40-foot flood stage and a possible 45-foot crest was expected by the middle of the week.

Yale Glee Club Wins Trophy

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—The Yale Glee club holds the trophy of the Intercollegiate Musical Council for the second time as a result of its victory in the Intercollegiate Glee Club contest for the Metropolitan District, March 3. The club scored 116 points against 104 for New York University.

Boston Snapshots

Jungle Echos—A new glint seemed to come to the glass eyes of the moose, a wilder stare to the South Sea coconut face, and an extra wriggle or two to the live snake in his box at the back of the room, when the Children's Museum brought its new sound movie equipment into action on Sunday. The installation promises to bring the noises of distant jungles and forests to this building on the shores of Jamaica Pond.

At the back of a room packed with children, we sat next to the projector. It is a Victor machine using "home-size" film with perforations on one side only—the space on the opposite edge being used to accommodate the sound track. The loudspeaker is built into a neat black suit case which is opened for action.

* * *

While we were there, we saw some intimate glimpses of bee life—and learned that queens are produced by the simple process of hanging larvæ upside down in honey cells. A travel picture dealt with India, and an Æsop's Fable cartoon showed various pigs and other animals cavorting about the screen in an unseemly fashion—which may have accounted for the astonished expression of the moose as we went out.

* * *

The Barn Again—The other night we paid another visit to the Barn on Joy Street, where the Forum Players share their dramatic experiments with as many guests as the cozy little converted stable will accommodate. This time three one-act plays were being presented. Two of them were directed by Eliot Cary, who also designed the very much improved settings. Lillian Arnold directed the other. In the latter, "Surprise," Eleanor Rogers did some particularly good work of a rather tragic nature, in the rôle of a woman whose adopted son brings her poignant disappointment. The other players got along satisfactorily in rôles calling for more comedy than anything else.

* * *

Rhythmic Tomtom — A single stroke on a great gong sent echos reverberating through the DuBuron studio. The goldfish darted back and forth in their great bottle, while the light shining up through it cast green flickers between the beams of the high roof. Silently, barefoot dancers entered at the far end of the room and sat down on the floor—totally oblivious of each other.

The pianist had not yet arrived and so Edouard DuBuron provided the needed rhythm himself, by beating on a small tomtom. With each new rhythmic pattern the group of dancers broke into action. Each one interpreted it in an individual way. One would begin with a swaying of the fingers which crept gradually up the bare arms and into the shoulders and neck, until the whole body rippled in time. Another was more dramatically inclined. Her hair streamed down first in front, then behind, as her arms and head were flung back and forth in striking gestures.

Evidently Mr. DuBuron's type of dancing is valuable enough to his students whether they demonstrate their art to an audience or not. It was easy to see that they were developing a new delight in actually feeling as a part of themselves any music they may hear.

* * *

Visitors Bend Knees—Those proud citizens of Brookline who are gladdened when visitors sing the praises of their fair town, would have been delighted to see how many knees were bent as motorists reached their borders on Saturday night. The stretch of uncompleted road at the end of the Worcester Pike was filled with pitfalls for the unwary driver—deep holes disguised under harmless-looking pools of water. Cars equipped with knees had an opportunity to demonstrate the value of their genuflexions—some others left souvenirs of their visit in the form of portions of spring leaves.

By Sunday evening, fortunately, a grading machine had ironed out the surface again.

* * *

Frogs in North Station—Pullman passengers waking in the North Station the other day, may have thought for a few sleepy moments, that they had been carried beyond their station—into the Sunny South. As if it had been a spring morning, the cry of the frog was heard in the land. Commuters seeking the source of these heartening sounds found that several crates of frogs were standing in the open door of a newly arrived car. Doubtless these visitors will be given a certain amount of publicity on local menus very soon.

Wise Crow Fools Gulls To Get Share of Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANCOCK, Maine, March 5—"There's a trick to every trade" and Jim Crow knows one, according to Mr. David W. Springer of Hancock, who reports this observation here. Stale salt herring had been thrown on the ice because it was no longer edible as human food. A crow was first to find it, but was quickly lost to view in a throng of gulls that descended.

Being larger than the crow, they gave him scant chance at a bite. Mr. Crow suddenly sounded a lusty "Caw" and rose as if in fright. The gulls took to wing, sensing trouble, whereupon Mr. Crow dropped first and gained some delectable morsels before the gulls returned. This trick he repeated successfully until satisfied.

Medical Liberty In Massachusetts Granted Hearing

Opponents of Compulsory Vaccination to Present Their Arguments

Thomas Jefferson believed the inalienable rights of the people were safeguarded by the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. So he didn't follow the advice of Dr. Benjamin Rush, Philadelphia physician and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who urged that a medical liberty as well as a religious liberty clause be included in the Constitution.

Tomorrow proponents of this same medical liberty will storm the State House on Beacon Hill to support a bill repealing the present Massachusetts statute providing for compulsory vaccination.

Framers of the Constitution, it is pointed out by Miss Jessica C. Henderson, secretary of the Citizens' Committee Opposing Compulsory Vaccination, fully intended to give us, and confidently believed they had done so, this medical liberty on the same basis as religious liberty.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court, in 1904, ruled that authorities could not vaccinate by force and that the only penalty for refusing to submit would be a $5 fine. The United States Supreme Court also declared in the same year that "there is, of course, a sphere within which the individual may assert the supremacy of his own will and rightfully dispute the authority of any human government."

"If this were true in 1904," declares Miss Henderson, "it was true in 1855 when our compulsory vaccination statute was passed, proving that the Massachusetts Legislature in 1855 had no constitutional right to pass a statute which took away our inalienable rights, guaranteed us by our written Constitution."

Los Angeles Paving the Way For Appearance of 'Dr. Cop'

College-Trained Policemen to Become Reality With Graduation of First Class in Policing From Los Angeles Junior College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Enter: The college-trained policeman! That is what will happen here soon when the Los Angeles Junior College graduates its first class of a half dozen young stalwarts who aspire to be sergeants, captains, chiefs or, perhaps for the first, just plain "cops."

But the graduating students should have better than an even chance to become leaders in policing, according to Prof. Byron R. Bently, chairman of the law department and faculty adviser to students who pursue the police training curriculum. It is Professor Bently's opinion that they should carry forward the movement that seeks professionalization of American policemen.

The course that they have been engaged in studying at the junior college requires two years. According to the college circular of information, it is designed to train young men and women peace officers in the city of Los Angeles, and for other federal, state and county constabulary and detective positions.

Professor Bently explained that the course of study had been designed in coöperation with the Los Angeles Police Department, which has a school of its own for officers of law who want to improve their abilities.

Students follow subjects of general educational value, much as might be required for engineering or agriculture; but also are required to take professional studies. For example, the first semester program demands a study of civil law with application to police problems, and a study of applied chemistry, which has been arranged to include finger printing laboratory work, analysis of criminal evidence, and the making of plaster casts.

The two years demand physical education work of a specialized character. In such classes, the students are said to be taught police gymnastics, wrestling, and boxing. During the last portion of their training, they received instruction in the use of firearms on the police target range.

An analysis of the motor vehicle laws of California is given special attention by one class while another is interested in the laws of evidence and methods of securing accurate information that may be useful in combating crime.

The college-trained policeman also is to be polite, according to Professor Bently. Instruction is given in business courtesy and public speaking to that end.

There are two other educational institutions in California offering work in police training. One is the University of California, Berkeley, and the other is the State Teachers College at San Jose. The Los Angeles Junior College is a part of the Los Angeles City School District, and has been operating since Sept. 9, 1929.

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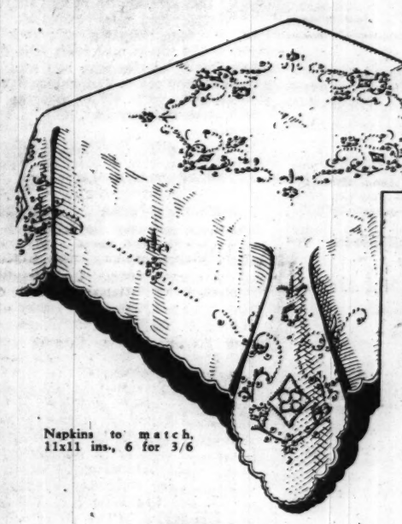

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United States Players Hope to Make Clean Sweep in Bermuda Tennis

Americans Win Bermuda Tennis Singles Titles

Lester Stoefen Takes Men's and Marjorie L. Sachs Women's Honors

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 5 (AP)—With the two singles titles safely tucked away, American tennis stars sought a clean sweep of the Bermuda tennis championships today. Finals in men's and mixed doubles and semifinals and finals of the women's doubles all were listed for decision.

In the men's doubles, Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, who defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, for the men's singles title Saturday, was paired with Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta against Allison and Laird Watt of Montreal.

The mixed doubles final was an all-American affair with Stoefen and Jane Sharp of Pasadena opposing Allison and Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, N. Y.

Of the four teams still remaining in women's doubles, three were made up of Americans: Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., women's singles champion, and Virginia Ellis of Brookline, Mass., Miss Sharp and Grace P. Surber of New York; and Miss LeBoutillier and Mrs. Frederick McBride of New York and Richmond. The other contending team was made up of Mrs. William Freisenbruch and Gladys Hutchings of Bermuda.

Stoefen won the fifteenth men's singles championship of Bermuda, Saturday, defeating Allison in a four-set final, 6—1, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3. Stoefen's superb and powerful tennis thrilled a capacity crowd, including Governor-General Sir Astley Cubitt and Lady Cubitt.

Miss Sachs won the women's singles crown, succeeding another Greater Boston player, Sarah H. Palfrey, as she turned back Mrs. McBride, the former Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., in another brilliantly played match, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

In mixed doubles Saturday Stoefen and Jane Sharp eliminated Sydney Adelstein and Grace Surber, 6—2, 6—0; while Allison and Florence LeBoutillier, defeated Watt and Mrs. McBride, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Freisenbruch and Gladys Hutchings completed the semifinal bracket in the women's doubles by defeating Marjorie Wood and Grace Darling, 6—1, 6—2.

College Basketball Results

Albright 42, Drexel 22.
Baltimore 34, Moravian 32.
Berea College 56, Louisiana Tech 45.
Butler 43, Washington 47.
Cornell 36, Princeton 27.
Cornell College 43, Monmouth 25.
Creighton 46, Oklahoma A. & M. 27.
Dartmouth 46, Harvard 28.
E. Stroudsburg 54, Bloomsburg 37.
F. and M. 49, Ursinus 27.
Indiana T. 55, Millersville T. 42.
Joliet 25, Concordia 21.
Kutztown T. 40, West Chester T. 22.
Lawrence 40, Lake Forest 39.
Lehigh 32, Lafayette 29.
Loyola 26, Detroit 25.
Lowell T. S. 40, Clark 30.
Macomb 36, Shurtleff 33.
Marquette 30, St. Louis U. 21.
Mass. State 43, Worcester P. I. 33.
Mankato 38, St. Cloud 37.
Miss. College 43, Erskine 26.
Mississippi S. T. 36, Millsaps 35.
Muhlenberg 40, Lebanon Valley 39.
New York 24, C. C. N. Y. 18.
New York Aggies 25, Hartwick 23.
Northwestern 30, Chicago 22.
Notre Dame 33, Ohio State 21.
Oregon 24, Oregon State 21.
Pennsylvania 29, Columbia 24.
Pittsburgh 38, Temple 34.
Purdue 55, Indiana 28.
Rhode Island 44, Conn. State 38.
Rice Institute 39, Baylor 32.
Rochester 27, Hamilton 17.
Rutgers 35, Penn. State 34.
Southern Methodist 44, Arkansas 37.
Syracuse 56, Ithaca 23.
Texas 27, Texas A. & M. 25.
Thiel 40, Grove City 37.
Trinity 37, Coast Guard Acad. 27.
Tufts 45, New Hampshire 31.
Union 48, R. P. I. 32.
Washington 33, Delaware 30.
Wash. and Lee 30, Duke 29.
Wash. State 42, Idaho 37.
West Virginia 57, Bucknell 18.
Western Kentucky 31, Louisville 27.
Villanova 38, Dickinson 34.
Williams 29, Wesleyan 27.
Wisconsin 35, Iowa 32.
W. and L. 30, Duke 29.
Yale 38, Brown 26.
York 20, Doane 17.

College Wrestling Results

Brooklyn P. I. 24, Brooklyn 8.
Cornell 18, Columbia 16.
F. and M. 24, Chicago 6.
Lehigh 31, Pennsylvania 3.
Michigan 15, Michigan State 11.
Oklahoma A. & M. 31, Annapolis 3.
Penn State 34, Johns Hopkins 0.
Tufts 15, West Point 13.
Wesleyan 25, Williams 5.
Yale 17½, Harvard 10½.

College Swimming Results

Dartmouth 41, Brown 30.
F. and M. 42, Johns Hopkins 29.
Huntington Y. 43½, Indiana 40½.
Lehigh 35, Swarthmore 24.
Michigan 50, Illinois 34.
Pennsylvania 44, Columbia 27.
Rutgers 43, Princeton 28.
Trinity 49, Worcester P. I. 28.
Villanova 34, West Chester T. 31.
Wesleyan 59, M. I. T. 18.
Williams 52, Amherst 25.

College Track Results

Bates 65 5-6, Maine 54 1-6.
Illinois 49½, Indiana 45½.
Michigan 64, Chicago 29, Northwestern 24.
Notre Dame 71, Ohio State 33.
Wisconsin 59½, Minnesota 44½.
Worcester P. I. 38½, Mass. State 33½.

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Pennsylvania Five Assured at Least A First-Place Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 5 — Pennsylvania assured itself of at least a tie for the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship last night by virtue of a 29-to-24 victory over Columbia varsity. Even though the Penn five loses its final game of the season with Princeton, a tie for first place is certain. Scoring honors for the winners was evenly divided, J. J. MacDonald '34 and K. A. Hashagen '35 each getting six points. The summary:

Pennsylvania		Columbia
MacDonald, lf	rg	S. Maroon, T. Maroon
Kellett, Pennypacker, rf	lg	Meisel
Freeman, c	c	Crowley, McDowell
Hashagen, Kosloff, lg	rf	Asselin
O'Donnell, Kosloff, rg	lf	Tomb

Score—Pennsylvania 29, Columbia 24. Goals from floor—MacDonald 3, Freeman 2, O'Donnell 2, Kellett, Hashagen, Kosloff for Pennsylvania; McDowell 4, Tomb 2, Asselin 2, Meisel 2 for Columbia. Goals from foul—Hashagen 4, Kellett 3, Freeman, Kosloff for Pennsylvania; Asselin, McDowell, Meisel, T. Maroon for Columbia. Referee—Carroll. Umpire—Kennedy.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., March 5—Cornell varsity took undisputed possession of second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race here Saturday evening by defeating Princeton, 36 to 27. The Tigers enjoyed a short lead in the first half, but the Cornell boys went ahead 18 to 13 at the half and from that time on were always in the lead. Louis M. Freed '36 scored 13 points for the winners and was high-point man of the game. The summary:

Cornell		Princeton
Ferraro, lf	rg	Grebauskas
Freed, rf	lg	MacMillan, Ceppi
Voelker, c	c	Seibert, Murray
Foote, Downer, lg	rf	Weaver
Houck, rg	lf	Fairman

Score—Cornell 36, Princeton 27. Goals from floor—Freed 6, Ferraro 3, Houck 3, Foote 2, Voelker for Cornell; MacMillan 3, Grebauskas 2, Fairman 2, Weaver, Seibert, Murray for Princeton. Goals from foul—Ferraro 2, Downer 2, Freed, Houck for Cornell; Seibert 3, MacMillan 2, Fairman, Grebauskas for Princeton. Referee—Walsh. Umpire—Brennan.

Harvard dropped another game in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship race at the Indoor Athletic Building, Cambridge, Saturday, when Dartmouth defeated the Crimson, 46 to 28. The first half of the game was closely fought, Dartmouth leading by 20 to 15 at intermission. At the beginning of the second half the Crimson put on a fast attack and in less than three minutes had a one-point lead. The Green soon got its attack working smoothly again and with Alfred E. Bonniwell '35, starring, ran away from the home team. The summary:

Dartmouth		Harvard
Edwards, Krazewski, Krivitsky, lf	rg	Fletcher
Bonniwell, rf	lg	Henderson, Grady
Miller, Cleveland, c	c	Morse, Grady
Croninger, lg	rf	Ernst
Stangle, McKernan, Hubbell, rg	lf	Ferriter, Comfort, Merry

Score—Dartmouth 46, Harvard 28. Goals from floor—Bonniwell 6, Miller 5, Croninger 5, Edwards 2, Krivitsky for Dartmouth; Henderson 3, Ferriter 3, Merry 2, Fletcher 2, Morse for Harvard. Goals from foul—Croninger 5, Bonniwell 3 for Dartmouth; Ferriter 2, Grady, Fletcher, Merry, Ernst for Harvard. Referee—Degnan and Young. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Penn Swimming Team Downs Columbia, 44-27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 5—Pennsylvania varsity swimmers defeated Columbia University in an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet here Saturday evening, 44 to 27, but the Blue and White turned the tables in the water polo game, winning by 29 to 14. Columbia is unbeaten in four Eastern Association water polo games this season. Penn has two victories and three defeats in both the swimming and water polo standings. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. E. Wark Jr. '36, Penn.; G. F. Groff '35, Penn., second; Eugene Jennings Jr. '35, Columbia, third. Time—23.7s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. E. Wark Jr. '36, Penn.; Eugene Jennings Jr. '35, Columbia, second; G. F. Groff '35, Penn., third. Time—54.2s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. A. Wright Jr. '34, Columbia; C. P. Donnelly '36, Penn., second; J. R. Wood '34, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 42.2s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. A. Wright Jr. '34, Columbia; C. P. Donnelly '36, Penn., second; H. G. Olsen '34, Columbia, third. Time—5m. 22.4s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by T. J. Mulcahy '34, Columbia; Juan Goldberg '35, Penn., second; A. H. Redding '36, Columbia, third. Time—1m. 55.2s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by E. D. Weeks '35, Penn.; William Patterson '36, Columbia, second; J. W. Mackenzie '34, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 40s.

Fancy Dive—Won by B. E. Eynon '34, Penn., 90.55 points; Cecil Fowler '35, Penn., second, 78.71 points; Hugo Maray '35, Columbia, third, 75.16 points.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Penn. (Robert Sewell Jr. '34, G. L. Holstein '36, G. F. Groff '35, W. E. Wark Jr. '36). Time—3m. 45s.

Midwick Purples Win In Pacific Coast Polo

MONTEREY PARK, Calif., March 5 (AP)—The Midwick Purples captured the final and cup, emblematic of the Pacific coast high-goal polo handicap championship here yesterday, defeating the Midwick Ramblers, 20 to 13, in a game replete with thrills and spills.

Led by the hard-riding Eric C. Pedley, the Purples took an early lead and never were headed.

J. B. Gilmore of the Ramblers took a header into a hedge on the north side of the field in the second chukker while Neil McCarthy, playing a spectacular game for the Purples, tumbled in front of the main grandstand. Neither rider was injured seriously.

Capt. C. T. I. (Pat) Roark, the hard riding Irish internationalist, ranged in 10 of the Ramblers' 13 goals.

College Fencing Results

Annapolis 10, New York 7.
Chicago 10, Illinois 7.
Columbia 8½, C. C. N. Y. 8½.
Delaware 9, Temple 8.
Harvard 10, Princeton 7.
Haverford 9, Penn C. S. S. M. I. T. 10, Brown 7.
Pennsylvania 7, Penn State 6.
West Point 9½, Yale 7½.
Williams 11, Union 6.

Stevens to Coach N. Y. U.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3—Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, former head coach at Yale University and last year head coach of the Eli freshmen, was appointed head coach of the New York University football team for next year. He succeeds Howard Cann.

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 4, Princeton 3.
Michigan 3, Michigan Tech. 6.
Royal M. C. 6, West Point 4.
Yale 3, Harvard 1.

Chicago Regains Tie for Second With New York

Rangers Idle Over Week-End—Americans and Canadiens Win

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	21	10	13	102	93	52
Rangers	20	7	15	105	92	47
Chicago	18	11	14	79	88	47
Boston	14	5	25	90	120	33
Canadian Division						
Toronto	24	9	9	157	97	57
Montreal	17	9	18	100	113	43
Canadiens	18	6	19	87	92	42
Americans	14	10	18	88	108	38
Ottawa	11	5	26	100	128	27

Results March 3
Canadiens 2, Boston 1.
Toronto 6, Detroit 4.

Results March 4
Americans 3, Ottawa 0.
Chicago 4, Montreal 2.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 5—The Chicago Black Hawks regained a tie for second place in the American Division of the National Hockey League race by defeating the Montreal Maroons, 4 to 2, in the presence of 10,000 spectators at the Chicago Stadium here last night. Thompson, left winger, set the pace for the winners with goals in the second and third periods.

Black Hawks		Maroons
Thompson, Gottselig, McFadyen, lw	rw	Ward, Robinson, Brydson, Kilrea
Romnes, Leswick, Sheppard, Trudel, c	c	Smith, Blinco, Haynes
March, Couture, Goldsworthy, rw	lw	Northcott, Trottier, Cain
Conacher, Abel, ld	rw	Mackenzie, Frew
Jenkins, Coulter, rd	ld	Wentworth, Evans
Gardiner, g	g	Kerr

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 4, Montreal Maroons 2. Goals—Thompson 2, Gottselig, Goldsworthy for Chicago; Smith and Northcott for Montreal. Assists—Romnes 2, March 2, Sheppard, Leswick and Trudel for Chicago; Wentworth and Smith for Montreal. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5—New York Americans climbed a bit closer to the playoffs last night by defeating Ottawa Senators, 3 to 0, at Madison Square Garden. Rabbit McVeigh was the hero of the game, scoring a goal, and staging some scintillant defense play when his associates were in the penalty box. Worters was also at his best in goal.

Americans		Ottawa
McVeigh, Klein, Gracie, lw	rw	Finnigan, Wasnie, D. Roche
Chapman, Conn, Jackson, c	c	Kaminsky, Voss, Howe
Himes, Burke, Martin, McVeigh, rw	lw	Shannon, Touhey, E. Roche
Brydge, Murray, ld	rd	Shields, Kalbfleisch
Dutton, Doran, rd	ld	Bowman, Hollett
Worters, g	g	Beveridge

Score—Americans 3, Ottawa 0. Goals—Brydge, Gracie, McVeigh. Assists—Himes, Chapman, Martin, Doran. Referees—G. N. Goodman and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 5—After losing five-straight games to the Boston Bruins this season, the Canadiens turned on the American group tailenders on Saturday night and defeated them by 2 to 1 in a strenuously played game. As a result of the victory, Canadiens gained on the second-place Maroons, being only one point behind, and drew away from the fourth-place New York Americans. The summary:

Canadiens		Boston
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw	rw	Clapper, Lamb, Oliver
Morenz, Lepine, Riley, c	c	Barry, Stewart, Smillie
Larochelle, Gagnon, Raymond, rw	lw	Siebert, Beattie, Galbraith
Carson, Bourgault, ld	rd	Shore, Lane
S. Mantha, Burke, Portland, rd	ld	Wilcox, Smith
Chabot, g	g	Thompson

Score—Canadiens 2, Boston 1. Goals—G. Mantha and Lepine for Canadiens; Stewart for Boston. Assists—Gagnon 2, and Lepine for Canadiens; Smith for Boston. Referees—W. B. Bell and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 5—The Toronto Maple Leafs completed their season's engagements with the Detroit Red Wings here on Saturday by scoring a 6-to-4 victory over the leaders of the American group of the National Hockey League. The victory gave the locals the series by three wins and one tie against two losses. Charlie Conacher, leading scorer of the league, scored three goals and obtained an assist to bring his total for the season up to 50, while Primeau got two points to take over second place from Boucher of the Rangers. The locals played their latest recruit, Jack Shill, on left wing. The summary:

Toronto		Detroit
Boll, Shill, Cotton, lw	rw	Wiseman, Aurie, Carson
Thoms, Primeau, Blair, c	c	Pettinger, Weiland, Starr
Kilrea, Conacher, Doraty, Sands, rw	lw	Sorrell, Lewis, Emms
Levinsky, Horner, ld	rd	Goodfellow, Buswell
Day, Clancy, rd	ld	Young, Graham
Hainsworth, g	g	Cude

Score—Toronto 6, Detroit 4. Goals—Conacher 3, Thoms, Primeau and Clancy for Toronto; Lewis 2, Young and Weiland for Detroit. Assists—Conacher, Primeau, Levinsky and Sands for Toronto; Buswell and Aurie for Detroit. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Football at Dartmouth

HANOVER, N. H., March 3 (AP)—Dartmouth's coaching staff, headed by Earl H. (Red) Blaik, came here yesterday intent upon laying the foundations for the commencement of spring training, which is but two weeks away. The new system calls for the most extensive spring training period in Dartmouth's gridiron history. Blaik announced that he and his aides will spend the next two weeks interviewing candidates in order to become acquainted with the boys individually and to size up material. Blaik's staff of Harry Ellinger, line coach; Andy Gustafson, backfield, and Dr. Joseph C. Donchess, recently appointed end coach, is yet to be augmented by yet another member, whose duties will be to direct the junior varsity squad. The freshman head coach will be selected within the next few weeks. Blaik said Dartmouth's attack would be a modification of the Warner system being centered around the single wing back formation with an unbalanced line. Blaik and Ellinger taught the Warner system at West Point and Gustafson and Donchess were disciples of it at Pittsburgh.

Oklahoma Keeps Mat Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 5—University of Oklahoma regained the wrestling championship of the Big Six in the meet here Saturday night. The Sooners scored 32 points. Iowa State College, the previous winners, were second with 25 points. University of Missouri scored 17 points. University of Kansas 5, Kansas State College 3 and University of Nebraska 2.

Sporting Around the Hub

THIS is Bill Stewart night in Boston. At the B. A. A. clubhouse on Exeter Street, beginning at 6:30 this evening, the popular National Hockey League referee and National Baseball League umpire will be given a testimonial dinner by his many friends. Stewart is the only man who has ever held a regular position as both a major league referee and umpire. He will leave shortly for St. Petersburg, where he will officiate all of the Braves' exhibition games.

Actual conditioning work for both the Red Sox and Braves is scheduled to begin today. Most of the Sox batterymen were in Sarasota yesterday, but Manager Bucky Harris gave the boys a day to get settled and see the town.

What has probably been the greatest indoor track season in Boston's history will be brought to a close next Saturday evening at the Boston Garden, when Harvard, Dartmouth and Cornell hold their fifteenth annual triangular track and field games. Although this meet is without stars of the caliber of Cunningham and Bonthron, the competition should be closer than any meet Boston has seen this season.

Speaking of Bonthron and Cunningham, it will probably be some time before we can again witness battles as great as these two stars have contested this winter. Their duels, along with those between Bill Graber and Keith Brown in the pole vault, and Märty and Spitz in the high jump, place the 1933-34 indoor track campaign among the best of all time.

Harvard and Yale resume their hockey series Wednesday night at New Haven, and, after watching the two teams battle at the Garden Saturday evening, we would say that this final contest should be close and hard fought. Harvard had many more chances in the first two periods Saturday night than Yale did, but Townshend, in the Eli nets, played a brilliant game.

Harvard's varsity and freshmen lacrosse candidates report for their initial workout of the season today in the Dillon Field House at Cambridge. The first varsity match is against the Boston Lacrosse Club April 14. Nelson Stewart, veteran centerice player of the Boston Bruins and himself a noted Canadian lacrosse player, has been invited to attend the first practice.

Boston University is after its sixth straight hockey victory tonight in the Providence Auditorium rink, where it meets Brown varsity in one-half of a doubleheader. The other game brings together the freshmen teams.

Frankie Spain, the Newton boy who led the Quadrangular Hockey League in scoring this last season, will be eligible to play hockey at Dartmouth again next winter, it was learned yesterday. Spain is listed in college as a senior; but as he did not play hockey for the Green during his sophomore year he is allowed to compete one more season, providing he stays in college.

The grace, rhythm and beauty of ice skating, as portrayed by world, Olympic and national champions, will be presented on the Boston Arena ice surface March 16 and 17. Karl Shaefer, world figure skating champion, and Hilde Stenuf, both of Vienna, Austria, will be among the featured performers on the "Cruise of the S. S. Arena." Fräulein Stenuf, 12 years of age, may be a mite in proportional size, but her dextrous ability on skates rates her with the leading world skaters. Many scenes with lavishly costumed skaters are being prepared for this event.

Dr. Allan W. Rowe, secretary of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology advisory council on athletics, announced Saturday that M. I. T. had permanently withdrawn its crews from the Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and four-mile races in general. Lack of time for preparation for a four-mile race and the fact that the Poughkeepsie regatta conflicts with the final examination period at Tech are the reasons.

M. Starley Houghton won the men's Boston and district badminton championship title at the University Club Saturday, defeating Charles R. Hutchinson, 12—15, 15—8, 18—16, in the final. Priscilla Bartol won the women's singles by defeating Mrs. W. H. Locke, 11—4, 11—3. Don and Phil Richardson won the men's doubles by defeating W. E. Mitchell and M. Stanley Houghton, 15—12, 15—12. Priscilla Bartol and Mrs. F. G. Bemis won the women's doubles by defeating Nicky Robbins and Mrs. K. B. Parsons, 15—5, 15—3 and Nicky Robbins and M. S. Houghton won the mixed doubles by defeating Mrs. G. W. Wightman and W. E. Mitchell, 15—12, 5—15, 15—11.

International Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	16	11	13	76	62	43
Detroit	19	4	15	82	88	42
London	17	7	14	81	67	41
Syracuse	18	4	18	107	100	40
Windsor	17	2	21	73	90	36
Cleveland	14	4	20	91	103	32

Result March 3
Buffalo 3, Cleveland 1.

Results March 4
London 3, Detroit 1.
Syracuse 5, Cleveland 5 (overtime).

Detroit Misses Chance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 5—Detroit Olympics missed a chance to regain the leadership in the International Hockey League here last night. They were defeated, 3 to 1, by the strong London Tecumsehs who took the lead in the first period and built it up to 3 to 0 before Olympics retaliated. Brophy, Kendall and Gregg scored for London. Carrigan got the only Detroit goal.

Stars Fail to Clinch Berth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 5—Syracuse Stars failed to definitely clinch a place in the International Hockey League playoffs when they were held to a 5-to-5 tie by Cleveland Indians here last night. Norman Locking scored four goals for the visitors and Groh one. Carr got two goals for Syracuse, Markle, Schriner, and Miller one apiece.

Bisons Take First Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 5—Buffalo Bisons were temporarily reestablished as leaders in the International Hockey League when they defeated Cleveland Indians here Saturday night, 3 to 1. Jack Keating scored twice for the Bisons and McDonald once, Benson got the Cleveland goal.

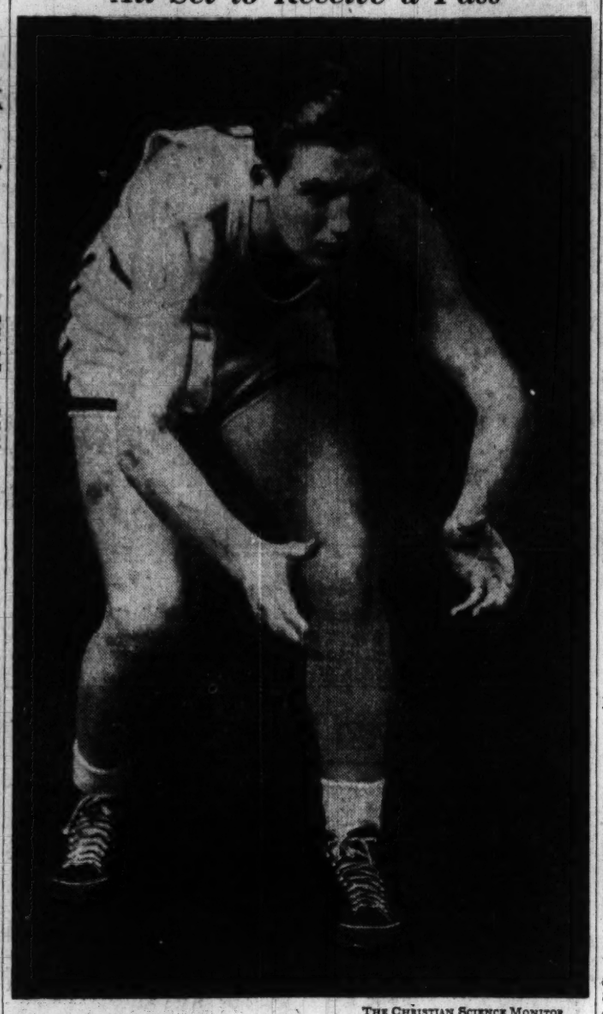
Savage Princeton Captain

PRINCETON, N. J., March 5 (AP)—Erle B. Savage Jr. '36 of Waynata, Minn., was elected captain of next year's Princeton varsity hockey team, at a meeting held following the Dartmouth game Saturday night. Savage, a sophomore, will have the distinction of becoming a major sports captain in his junior year.

College Waterpolo Results

Columbia 29, Pennsylvania 14.
Rutgers 21, Bedford Y. M. C. A. 20.

All Set to Receive a Pass



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Capt. Woodrow R. Weir, Indiana University Basketball Team

Dartmouth Takes Hobey Baker Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 5—Dartmouth defeated Princeton here Saturday in the second of their Quadrangular Hockey League championship games by a score of 4 to 3 and thereby became the first holder of the Hobey Baker Memorial Cup. The victory also gave Dartmouth a record of two victories over both Princeton and Harvard and a victory and loss against Yale.

Dartmouth scored after 9m. 38s. of play in the first period and held the lead throughout. It was not until the third period that the Tigers were able to make a goal. The summary:

Dartmouth		Princeton
Powers, lw	rw	Tiers
Spain, c	c	Lane
Guibord, rw	lw	Kammer
Bennett, ld	rd	Gardner
Nissen, rd	ld	Lea
McHugh, c	c	Thourdon

Score—Dartmouth College 4, Princeton University 3. Goals—Bennett, Spain, Guibord, Morton for Dartmouth; Flynn, Lane, Lawson for Princeton, Spares—Arthur, Butler, Crowther, Fitzpatrick, Morton, Riley, Walters for Dartmouth; Cathles, Green, Flynn, Lawson, Savage, Willis for Princeton. Referees—MacDonnell and French. Time—Three 20m. periods.

A pair of second-period goals by Roger B. Shepard Jr. '35, one of them unassisted, gave the Yale varsity hockey team a 3-to-1 victory over Harvard Saturday evening at the Boston Garden. The triumph evened the best-two-out-of-three-game series, as the Crimson won the first contest over a week ago. Harvard enjoyed a one-goal lead during most of the first period when Wyndham L. Hasler '34 scored in the eighth minute of play. After that, however, the Crimson could not pass the Yale goalie. The summary:

Yale		Harvard
Colby, Rodd, Wilmerding, lw	rw	Beale, Hallowell, Callaway, Dewey
Mills, R. Shepard, Stoddard, Colby, c	c	Moseley, Holmes, Callaway, Dewey, Choate
Cooke, B. Shepard, Pillsbury, Robinson, Stoddard, rw	lw	Hasler, Hovenanian, Duffey, Kirkland
Gilligan, Herrick, ld	rd	Dow, Ware, Beale
Robson, Herrick, rd	ld	Watts, Ware
Townshend, g	g	de Give, Mittell

Score—Yale 3, Harvard 1. Goals—R. Shepard 2, Cooke for Yale; Hasler for Harvard. Referees—Foley and Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Ace Wins Second Race

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 5 (AP)—Ace, representative of the western Long Island Sound fleet owned by Adrian Iselin 2d, yesterday won the second race of the Johnnie Walker open series in the international star class regatta here. Ace crossed the finish line in 2h. 22m. 45s., leading Harry Knowles' Nassau yacht, Sandy Mac, by a good margin. San Cristobal, sailed by J. Wesley Pape of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was third. Sandy Mac's time was 2h. 23m. 54s., and San Cristobal's 2h. 25m. 42s. Ace finished third behind Paul Shields' Gull and San Cristobal in the opening race of the series Saturday. Yesterday's event was sailed over a 10-mile triangular course in a 15-mile southeast breeze.

Tilden and Vines Lead

DETROIT, March 5 (AP)—The United States professional tennis team of William T. Tilden 2d and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. continued its dominance over the French combination of Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa last night, taking two singles matches and one doubles match. Tilden and Vines teamed up to take the doubles match from Cochet and Plaa with a score of 6—4, 3—6, 6—4. Vines' service was the deciding factor in the doubles contest while Plaa performed brilliantly for the French team. In the two singles matches Tilden defeated Plaa, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4, while Vines defeated Cochet, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Woods Wins Another Title

HANOVER, N. H., March 3 (AP)—Henry S. Woods, intercollegiate ski jumping champion; won his third Dartmouth ski championship yesterday afternoon when he finished first in the six-mile cross-country race. His time was 42m. 13 3-5s. Seiden Hannah of Berlin, N. H., finished only 10s. behind the winner to capture second place, while Donald E. Richardson of Boston, Dartmouth slalom champion, finished third.

College Gymnastic Results

Annapolis 42, Springfield 12.
Chicago 1017.25, Illinois 976.5.
Temple 45, Princeton 7.
West Point 52, M. I. T. 2.

College Polo Results

Illinois 10, Chicago 8½.
Princeton 11½, Yale 7½.
Penn M. C. 10, First Division 9.
Westwood Club 9½, Harvard 8.

Over 20 Colleges Asked to Join Polo Tourney

Would Play in Sectional Events and Then for U. S. Title

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—To encourage a more rapid growth of college polo, the Intercollegiate Polo Association has announced plans for a truly national outdoor championship, with teams invited from all sections of the country.

It is hoped eventually to make the event comparable in national importance with the Poughkeepsie regatta and the intercollegiate track and field championships, the association said in making public its plans.

Invitations have been issued to 24 colleges to participate in the championship, which, if sufficient response is made, will be played at some central location, probably Chicago, between the dates of June 20 and July 4.

Invitations have been sent to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, United States Military Academy, Pennsylvania Military College, Cornell, Virginia Military Institute, Norwich, Michigan State, Chicago, Illinois, Iowa State, Missouri, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Texas A. and M., Oregon State College, Stanford, Utah, Arizona, State College of Colorado, Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

"It may be we will not be able to start with this season," said Frank S. O'Reilly, treasurer of the Intercollegiate Association, "but a definite move has been made and it is no longer possible to ignore the fact that the sport in colleges has become truly national in scope, and as such demands a really national championship.

"We naturally want the game to continue its healthy growth, and a broadened national championship should provide tremendous impetus. Some of the difficulties in the way of accomplishment of this are obvious, but we have made a start in what we feel to be the right direction."

The invited colleges have been grouped in five territorial divisions. Sectional elimination tournaments will be held, after which the winners will be brought together for the title matches.

The divisions are as follows:

Eastern: Princeton, West Point, P. M. C., Cornell, V. M. I., Harvard, Yale and Norwich.
Central: Michigan State, Chicago, Illinois, Iowa State, Missouri and Ohio State.
Southwestern: Oklahoma and Texas A. and M.
Western: Oregon State, Stanford, Utah, Arizona and Colorado State.
Southern: Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

None but Yale, Harvard, Princeton, P. M. C., Army, V. M. I., Norwich and Oklahoma has participated in the intercollegiate championships heretofore. Arizona and Princeton played in a special series in 1924, Princeton winning.

Sargent of Harvard Wins College Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5—Edward R. Sargent '36 of Harvard won the annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Squash Racquets Association here Saturday on the courts of Trinity College, when he defeated Germaine G. Glidden, also a sophomore at Harvard, in the final round. 15—12, 9—15, 17—14, 9—15, 15—0. The first four games of the match were hard-fought and very even, but the fifth and deciding game found Sargent completely outplaying his opponent and winning without the loss of a point.

The semifinals were played in the morning and Sargent advanced by defeating H. P. Baldwin Terry '35 of Yale in a close match, 16—17, 15—6, 15—8, 17—15. In the other match of the round Glidden defeated the defending champion, William G. Foulke 2d '34 of Princeton, 15—12, 13—15, 12—15, 15—13, 15—12. The summary:

Intercollegiate Squash Racquets Association Championship—Semifinal Round

Edward R. Sargent '36, Harvard, defeated H. P. Baldwin Terry '35, Yale, 16—17, 15—6, 15—8, 17—15.

Germaine G. Glidden '36, Harvard, defeated William G. Foulke 2d, Princeton, 15—12, 13—15, 12—15, 15—13, 15—12.

Final Round

Edward R. Sargent, Harvard, defeated Germaine G. Glidden, Harvard, 15—12, 9—15, 17—14, 9—15, 15—0.

Ace Wins Second Race

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Princeton 11½, Yale 7½.
Penn M. C. 10, First Division 9.
Westwood Club 9½, Harvard 8.

Cubs Hold Quebec As Arrows Defeat Providence Reds

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	15	7	12	92	84	36
Providence	13	9	10	89

The Home Forum

Assyrians of Today

THE remnant of a once mighty race is today seeking a permanent home. Assyria, which extended over so much of Asia, is no more; and her children, still proud warriors, are forced to seek shelter among people of another race.

Before the European war, this people lived in a mountainous part of Turkey. They left their land to take part in the conflict, and, as a result of the new division of territory, found themselves in the young state of Iraq, homeless and unwanted either by the Turks or the Iraqis (who are both Arabs and Kurds). Since that time they have lived in Kurdistan, the mountainous, northern part of Iraq, some distance from their old homes in Turkey. Many of the men enlisted as levies under British officers, and did splendidly at their work until they were disbanded finally in 1932. The question of their permanent home has given grave anxiety to many; but it seems that the difficulty, so long shelved, is near to its solution.

The Assyrians are a virile little people. They number today between thirty and forty thousand; their language is Syriac, but they have the usual Oriental facility for speaking languages, and most of them have a smattering of two or three languages other than their own,—Kurdish, Turkish, Arabic, Persian or Russian, the tongues of their immediate neighbors, or else English which they have acquired through their service with the British as soldiers.

Naturally mountain-bred people, they, like the Kurds, are used to a hard life, used to living in unwholesome valleys, and to a shortage of food in winter when the mountain passes are snow-bound. While the Kurd is wiry and tall, the Assyrian is stocky and short, and both are as hardy as the wind that blows.

When trained under European methods, the Assyrians made exceptionally fine soldiers, for one of their strongest characteristics is their pride; pride in their race, while with their pride goes a certain stubbornness of nature and a great gift for holding on.

They are governed by their hereditary chief, the Mar Shimun, who is also the Patriarch of their church. This tribal leader has an all-powerful influence over the people. He does not marry, the succession being continued through his nephew, and it is said that the Mar Shimun in his youth is fed upon special food. It is certain that the present Mar Shimun is a man of culture. Educated partly in Europe, this young leader is making every possible effort to secure for his people, through the League of Nations, a permanent and suitable home.

* * *

The recent suggestion that the 25,000 Assyrians, who are without land or homes in Iraq, be transported to and settled in Brazil, brings to my mind a vivid picture of the Assyrians as they are today in their temporary settlements in the Kurdish mountains.

Just now, when the short day closes all too soon, one may see the women of the village, kneeling, with their heads rubbing the sides of their cattle, sheep and goats, milking them into large wooden bowls, which are whittled out by hand from the solid trunks of trees; sometimes, instead, is used the ever-present "dekchi," the handleless saucepan of the East which serves so many useful purposes. The women, unlike their neighbors, the Arabs and the Turks, are unveiled. They do not wear the usual pajama and draperies of the Eastern woman; but, rather, a long, full skirt, like that which the Roumanian peasant wears, a blouse of a different color, country-made shoes of European shape, and sometimes stockings of their own knitting. They wear their hair in long plaits in which are twisted colored ribbons. They are not lavishly adorned with jewelry as is the Oriental woman usually, be she rich or poor; and their clothes are less colorful, though always graceful.

Many of the women do fine needlework, which is most unusual in this part of the world. Few of the women of the Kurdish tribes, among whom the Assyrians have lived for so long, know how to sew, the only embroidery done being that added to clothes by the durzi or tailor; or possibly by the saddler when he ornaments the already gay bridles and saddles which Kurdish horsemen so love.

The men are, of course, born hunters; they have a gift too, for acquiring European games and sports easily. They ride hard, and they are good at football and polo. This is not surprising, since Persia, the home of polo, is so near; while their little cross-bred mountain ponies, with a streak of Arab blood in them, take to the game as a bird takes to the air.

This sturdy little race of people remains today in Iraq. Its fate is yet to be decided. It is to be hoped that this little remnant of the great Assyria of old will find a settled home in green and pleasant pastures where it may have peace.

MARY CHRISTIAN.

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By Courtesy of Miss Olive Lloyd Baker to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Music Party on the Thames: By Joseph Zoffany, R. A. (1735-1810)

The Joys of the Shepherd

Beyond that portion of the great California sheepwalk which is every man's, the desert-fenced portion between Mojave and Sherwin Hill, lies a big, wild country full of laughing waters, with pines marching up alongside them circling the glassy colored lakes, full of noble windy slopes and high grassy valleys barred by the sharp, straight shadows of new mountains. All the cliffs of that country have fresh edges, and the light that cuts between them from the westering sun lies yellowly along the sod. All the winds of its open places smell of sage, and all its young rivers are swift. They begin thin and crystalline from under the forty-foot drifts, grow thick and brown in the hot leaps of early summer, run clear with full throaty laughter in midseason, froth and cloud to quick, far-off rains, fall off to low and golden-mottled rills before the first of the snows. By their changes the herder camped a hundred miles from his summer pastures knows what goes forward in them.

Let me tell you this—every sort of life has its own zest for those who are bred to it. No more delighted sense of competency and power goes to the man who from his wire web controls the movement of money and wheat, than to the shepherd who by the passage of birds, by the stream tones, by the drift of pine pollen on the eddies of slack water, keeps tally of the pastures. Do you read the notes of mountain color as they draw into dusk? There is a color of blue, deeply pure as a trumpet tone low in the scale, that announces rain; there is a hot blue mist suffusing into gold as it climbs against the horizon, that promises wind. There is a sense that wakes in the night with a warning to keep the flock close, and another sense of the shortest direction. . . .

I had come up an hour of stiff climbing on a glacier slip, by the long shining granite bosses, treading the narrow footholds of the saxifrage, by the great plats of winy, red penstemon, odorous and hot, hugging perilously around gray, sloping stony fronts, scarred purple by the shallow-creviced epilobium; by the white-belled beds of cassiope, where a spring issued whisperingly on the stones; by glassy hollows of snow-water, with cool vagrant airs blowing blithely on the heather; then warm, weathered surfaces of stone with flocks of white columbine adrift about their cleavages; and above all the springy, prostrate trunks of the white-barked pine, depressed on the polished frontage of the hill. Here I heard at intervals the flute, sweet single notes as if the lucid air had dripped in sound. Awhile I heard it, and between, the slumbrous roll of bells and the whistling whisper of the pines, the long note of the pines like falling water and water falling like the windy tones of pines; then the warble of the flute out of the flock-murmur as I came over the back of the slip where it hollowed to let in a little meadow fresh and flowered.

The herder sat with his back to a boulder and gave forth with his breath small notes of sweet completeness, threading the shape of a tune as the drip of snow-water threads among the stones, and the tune an old one such as suits very well with a comfortable mind and a rosy meadow.—From "The Flock," by MARY AUSTIN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Poetry of Moby-Dick

Moby-Dick is a poetic epic. Typographically, Moby-Dick conforms to prose, and there are long passages, whole chapters, which are wholly in the mood of prose; but in spirit and in actual rhythm, Moby-Dick again and again rises to polyphonic verse which resembles passages of Webster's in that it can either be considered as broken blank verse, or as cadenced prose. Mr. Percy Boynton has performed the interesting experiment of transposing a paragraph in Pierre into excellent free verse, so strong and subtle are Melville's rhythms, and one might garner a whole book of verse from Moby-Dick. Melville, in Moby-Dick, unconsciously respects Poe's canon that all true poetry must be short in length, since the mood cannot be retained, unbroken or undiminished, over lengthy passages, and if the form itself is preserved, the content nevertheless is prose. But while Poe himself used this dictum as an excuse for writing only short lyrics, Melville sustained the poetic mood through a long narrative by dropping frankly into prose in the intervening while. As a result, he was under no necessity of clipping the emotions or of bleaching the imaginative colours of Moby-Dick; like a flying-boat, he rises from the water to the air and returns to the water again without losing control over either medium. His prose is prose: hard, sinewy, compact; and his poetry is poetry, vivid, surging, volcanic, creating its own form in the very pattern of the emotional state itself. . . .

Both Poe and Hawthorne shared some of Melville's power, and both of them, with varying success, wrought ideality and actuality into the same figure; but one has only to compare the best of their work with Moby-Dick to see wherein Melville's great distinction lies. The Scarlet Letter, The House of Seven Gables, William Wilson, like most other works of fiction, are melodic; a single instrument is sufficient to carry the whole theme; whereas Moby-Dick is a symphony; every resource of language and thought, fantasy, description, philosophy, natural history, drama, broken rhythms, blank verse, imagery, symbol, are utilized to sustain and expand the great theme. . . .

Melville's instrumentation is unsurpassed in the writing of the last century: one must go to a Beethoven or a Wagner for an exhibition of similar powers: one will not find it among the works of literature. Here are Webster's wild violin, Marlowe's cymbals, Browne's sonorous bass viol, Swift's brass, Smollett's castanets, Shelley's flute, brought together in a single orchestra, complementing each other in a grand symphony. — LEWIS MUMFORD, in "Herman Melville." (New York: Harcourt Brace.

Frozen Harbor

The small, busy harbor,
Weary of tides
And the bustling of ferries,
Barges and tugs,
Is lying in steel-gray repose;
Prisoning the little boats
In an opaque glass.
And yet—
Such peace is too alien;
By noon it has blossomed
In a garden of skaters,
Bright sweater-flowers
Of orange and blue
Emerald and scarlet,
Rhythmically swaying
On hockey stalks.

MARION BROWNWELL.

AN INTIMATE glimpse into the social life of the eighteenth century is given us by Zoffany's painting, "A Music Party on the Thames"; and it is further of immense interest because it gives us authentic contemporary portraits of a number of people who are of historical importance. The picture shows us thirteen members of the Sharp family on a yacht off Fulham, whose church we see in the distance; while the cottage with balconies, on the right, belonged to William Sharp (surgeon to George III), for whom Zoffany painted this picture. William Sharp is seen steering the boat. Other persons in the picture are Archdeacon Sharp, almoner to Queen Anne, on the right, and James Sharp on the extreme left, while in the center is the most famous of the family, Granville Sharp. He was an enthusiastic abolitionist, and was largely responsible for the law that, when a slave touched British soil, he became free.

What piece are the musicians playing? History does not record this, but one would like to think it was Handel's "Water Music," which, according to tradition, was written for such a water party and was first performed by the Sharp family, who were noted amateur musicians. This famous canvas (which measures 45 by 49 inches) was first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1781, and since then has figured in many celebrated loan exhibitions, two of the last being the current British exhibition at Burlington House, and Sir Philip Sassoon's Exhibition of Conversation Pieces in 1930. The picture now belongs to Miss Olive Lloyd Baker, of Hardwick Court, to whose courtesy we are indebted for permission to reproduce it here.

F. R.

Two Strings to His Bow

I was trying to make a little garden in the big compound where my bungalow stands, in a small cantonment town in Rajputana. This meant a great deal of digging, for it seemed no one had thought of having a garden here before, or at any rate not for a very long time. So the servants went to find a coolie, and very soon an old man appeared who said he would like to work for me. His little granddaughter always came with him, to keep him company, and all day she played happily, sometimes running off to fetch him a drink of water in the small brass vessel they had brought. The old man worked with a will, singing to himself when he was not chatting with the child.

Then one day when I was paying him his wages, he said he would not be able to come the following day, as he had other work. When I asked him if he would not finish my garden before going to some one else's, he explained that it was not that, for his other work was playing in a band. Much amused, I made further inquiries and found that, true enough, he played an odd sort of trombone in a bazaar band that was engaged by Indians to play at weddings and other festivities. This did not mean, as it would in western countries, that it played for an hour or two in the afternoon, but almost all day, and for many days on end, for in India weddings are celebrated over as long a time as possible—in fact, for as long as the bride and bridegroom's parents can afford.

Sometimes these bazaar bands play Indian music, but often they have learned a few old and well-known English tunes, which they play over and over again. Their instruments are rarely in tune with one another, and it even happens that one or two bandsmen play one tune and some another at the same moment, so that there results a terrible din. Until you have actually heard it, you cannot really imagine what a medley of sound arises from such old favorites as "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home Sweet Home," all being played together! So although the old man's second "profession" had its humorous side, I told him that I was afraid none of us really enjoyed his music, however much they might like it in the bazaar, and that I thought he would do much better to stick to his digging, which he did very well; whereat he responded good-naturally that it came in very useful to have a second means of living.

R. B.

The Wind's East

The Wind's east,
The Wind's east! —
Salt, salt wind that I love so.
All the things in the garden blow
Wavy gray; — and the Trees all know, —
Trees that can never, never go,
Must know how it would feel to be
There, where the Ships sail to and fro,
Ships on the blue, blue Sea!
And the homesick ones by the bridge up there
Are tugging to get their anchors clear,
And they reach up high, to see.
They catch their breath when they feel the air,
And the rigging stirs, and the lanterns stare;
For they know the tide is high out there,
The gulls go skirling by, out there, —
The gulls and the wind go free.
And they tug, and they pull, and they wonder so
When will the captain let them go — Oh, Oh, — to Sea,
To Sea!

—From "The Book of the Little Past" by JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Ο ΘΕΟΣ 'Η 'ΙΣΧΥΣ ΜΟΥ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου πού δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἡ πρώτη στροφὴ τοῦ εἰκοστοῦ ἑβδόμου Ψαλμοῦ ὑπῆρξε παρηγορία καὶ ὑποστήριξις σέ πολλές λιποθυμισμένες καρδιές: "Ὁ Κύριος εἶναι φωτισμός μου καὶ σωτήρ μου· ποιόν θὰ φοβηθῶ; ὁ Κύριος εἶναι ὑπερασπιστὴς τῆς ζωῆς μου· ἀπὸ ποιόν θὰ δειλιάσω;" Τό νὰ ἔχῃ κανείς πίστι στό Θεό εἶναι εὐκολώτερον ὅταν ἡ φύσις Του ἐννοεῖται παρά ὅταν ἀγωνιζώμεθα νὰ θέσουμε τὴν ἐμπιστοσύνη μας σέ μιά ἀσαφῆ δογματική σύλληψι πού μᾶς παρεδόθη ἀπό τούς θεολόγους. Σέ καιρό μεγάλης ταραχῆς ἡ φτωχή πάσχουσα ἀνθρωπότης χρειάζεται νὰ ξέρῃ μιά ὁριστική, σαφῆ, καὶ ἀποδεικτή διέξοδο ἀπό τὴν ταραχή, μιά ἀποδεικτή νόησι τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ συγγραφεύς τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μέ Κλειδί Γραφῶν), δίδει ἕνα ἐντελῆ ὁρισμό τοῦ Θεοῦ ὁ ὁποῖος, ὅταν ἐννοηθῇ, εἶναι προωρισμένος νὰ μᾶς δώσῃ μιά σαφέστερη, ἀγαπητότερη, καὶ πειό ἱκανοποιητική αἴσθησι τῆς παρουσίας Του ἀπὸ ὅση εἴχαμε προτήτερα. Στή σελίδα 465 τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου λέγει, "ὁ Θεός εἶναι ἀσώματος, θεῖος, ὑπέρτατος, ἄπειρος Νοῦς, Πνεῦμα, Ψυχή, Ἀρχή, Ζωή, Ἀλήθεια, Ἀγάπη."

Ἐάν πάρουμε τὴ λέξι "Πνεῦμα", ἕνα συνώνυμον τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τήν κυττάξουμε ἐπιμελῶς ἐν σχέσει μέ μιά φαινομενική ἀνάγκη δυνάμεως, θὰ ἰδοῦμε ὅτι ἡ σωτηρία μας στηρίζεται εἰς τό νὰ στρέψουμε σέ πνευματικά, ὄχι σέ ὑλικά, μέσα γιά βοήθεια.

Στήν Παλαιά Διαθήκη ὑπάρχει μιά ὡραία ἱστορία ἑνός νέου ὀνομαζομένου Δαβίδ, ὁ ὁποῖος διά τῆς πίστεως στό Θεό ἐγλύττωσε τούς Ἰσραηλίτας ἀπό τὸν γίγαντα Γολιάθ. Τοῦ προσεφέρθη ἡ πανοπλία τοῦ Βασιλέως Σαούλ, ἀλλά ἄν εἶχεν ἐξαρτηθῇ ἀπό αὐτήν ἀναμφιβόλως θὰ εἶχεν ἀποτύχει. Ἀρνηθείς τὴν πανοπλία πού δέν εἶχε δοκιμάσει, καὶ διατηρῶντας τὴν ὑπεροχή τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὁ Δαβίδ ἐλευθέρωσε τόν λαόν του ἀπό τὴ δύναμι τοῦ ἐχθροῦ.

Στὴν ἱστορία τοῦ Δανιήλ, ὁ ὁποῖος διέφυγε ἀβλαβής ἀπό τόν λάκκο τῶν λεόντων, ἔχουμε ἕνα παράδειγμα ἐμπιστοσύνης στό Θεό πού ἦταν ἐντελῶς ἀποτελεσματικό. Ὁ Δανιήλ δέν θὰ ἦταν ποτέ ἱκανός νὰ ἀντιμετωπίσῃ τὰ λιοντάρια ἐπί τῇ βάσει τῆς κτηνώδους δυνάμεως ἐπιτυχῶς. Μὴ ἐξαρτηθείς ἀπό ὑλικά μέσα γιά προστασία, ἀλλά στηριχθείς ἀπόλυτα στό Θεό, τὴν πηγή τῆς πνευματικῆς ἰσχύος, διέφυγε ἀβλαβής ἀπό τόν λάκκο.

Στὴν Καινή Διαθήκη διαβάζουμε ὅτι ὁ Χριστός Ἰησοῦς ἐξύγωσε ἕνα μανιακόν καὶ τὸν ἐθεράπευσε μέ πνευματικά μέσα. Ὁ Διδάσκαλος δέν φοβώταν ἀπό τὴν ἄδετη φυσική ἰσχύ. Στὴν προσταγή του τὰ δαιμόνια ἔφυγαν καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκάθησε στά πόδια τοῦ Ἰησοῦ θεραπευμένος. Ἐκεῖνοι πού εἶδαν αὐτὴ τὴν πρᾶξι ἐτρόμαξαν πειό πολύ ἀπό τό μυστήριο καὶ τὴ δύναμι τοῦ Πνεύματος, τὰ ὁποῖα δέν καταλάβαιναν, παρά ἀπό τὴν ὄψι τοῦ δαιμονιζομένου, τόν ὁποῖον εἶχαν συνηθίσει νὰ βλέπουν καὶ ἐφαντάζοντο ὅτι καταλάβαιναν. Ἡ Χριστιανική Ἐπιστήμη μᾶς δίδει μιά σαφῆ νόησι τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς φύσεως καὶ τῶν ἰδιοτήτων Του.

Ὅταν σπουδασθῇ καὶ ἐννοηθῇ, αὐτή ἡ Ἐπιστήμη μετακινεῖ κάθε φαινομενικό μυστήριο ἀπό τίς ἐνέργειες τοῦ Πνεύματος καὶ δίνει μιά ἀληθινή αἴσθησι σεβασμοῦ, τέτοιου ὅπως ἐκεῖνος τόν ὁποῖον αἰσθάνεται κανείς ὅταν τό Πνεῦμα ἐννοηθῇ. Γιὰ τόν Θεοείκελον, ἡ φύσις τοῦ Θεοῦ δέν εἶναι μυστήριο. Δέν ἦταν μυστήριο γιὰ τόν Χριστό Ἰησοῦ. Ἡ φύσις τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι καλή. Εἶναι τρυφερά, ἀγαπῶσα, καὶ συμπαθητική. Ὁπουδήποτε βλέπουμε ἐκδηλούμενες τέτοιες ἰδιότητες, μπορεῖ ἀσφαλῶς νὰ παραδεχθοῦμε ὅτι βλέπουμε τὴ φύσι τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐν ἐνεργείᾳ. Τέτοιες ἰδιότητες εἶναι πάντοτε θεραπευτικές στά ἀποτελέσματά των.

Ἐκεῖνοι πού ζητοῦν νὰ ἀποκομίσουν ἰσχύ ἀπό τόν Θεό, τό Πνεῦμα, τό βρίσκουν εὔκολο καί φυσικό νὰ κοινωνοῦν μέ τό Θεό στὴν προσευχή. Ἡ Χριστιανική Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει πῶς νὰ προσευχώμεθα σωστά καὶ ἐπωφελῶς. Ὅπως εἶναι φυσικώτερο νὰ κοινωνοῦμε μέ ἕνα φίλον τόν ὁποῖον ἀγαποῦμε παρά νὰ ἐκφράσουμε ἐλεύθερα τόν ἑαυτό μας σ' ἕναν ξένο, ἔτσι ἡ οἰκεία γνῶσις τοῦ Θεοῦ μᾶς κάνει ἱκανούς νὰ Τόν πλησιάζουμε διά τῆς προσευχῆς στὴν συνείδησι τῆς πάν-καλυπτούσης ἀγάπης Του γιά μᾶς καὶ στήν ἀπόκρισί μας στὴν ἀγάπη Του. Γνωρίζοντες ὅτι ὁ Θεός, πού εἶναι Πνεῦμα, πού εἶναι ἄπειρος καὶ ἡ πηγή ὅλου τοῦ καλοῦ, πρέπει νὰ εἶναι ὁ Δοτήρ ὅλου τοῦ καλοῦ, μποροῦμε νὰ αἰσθανώμεθα εὐγνωμοσύνη γιὰ τὴν παρουσία καὶ τό τεκμήριον τοῦ καλοῦ ἀκριβῶς ὅπου εἴμεθα.

Αὐτή ἡ αἴσθησις τῆς ἑνότητος μέ τό Πνεῦμα, τόν Θεόν, πού ἔρχεται φυσικά ὅταν πραγματικεύουμε ὅτι ὁ Θεός εἶναι πανταχοῦ παρών, μᾶς ἀπαλλάσσει ἀπό τόν φόβο, τὴ δυστυχία, τὴν ἀπογοήτευσι. Γνωρίζοντες ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ εἰκών τοῦ Θεοῦ, αἰσθανόμεθα ἀσφαλεῖς στὴν παρουσία Του. Αἰσθανόμεθα τὴ δύναμι πού ἔρχεται σέ μᾶς ἀπό τὴν πηγή τῆς δυνάμεως. Ὅσο μαθαίνουμε νὰ προσευχώμεθα μέ νόησι θὰ εἴμεθα ἱκανοί νὰ ποῦμε μέ τόν Ψαλμῳδόν, "ὁ Κύριος εἶναι ὑπερασπιστὴς τῆς ζωῆς μου· ἀπὸ ποιόν θά δειλιάσω;" Στὴν Χριστιανική Ἐπιστήμη ἡ προσευχή περιλαμβάνει καὶ τά δύο δέησι καὶ βεβαίωσι, μιά πραγματίκευσι τῆς παρουσίας ὅλου τοῦ καλοῦ, ὅλης τῆς δυνάμεως, ὅλης τῆς εὐλογίας, ἐδῶ καὶ τώρα.

Πληροφορίες πού ἀφοροῦν τὴν εἰς τὴν γλῶσσαν ταύτην ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τούς γοάφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Nesting Time

In Springtime, black against the sky,
The Stuntney spinneys lift through boughs;
Along the roadway, passing by,
I see them, and the ancient house
Beside them on its lone green hill.
Facing the February breeze,
Sun-bathed, and colorful, and still,
And age-worn like the trees.

The rooks have formed their yearly guild,
And gather close on branch and stem,
Choosing their sites whereon to build,
And the old dwelling under them,
Beneath its cap of tawny tiles,
Secure with walls of weathered bricks,
Watches, maybe with sighs and smiles,
The commonwealth of sticks.

Busy and anxious swoop the birds
About the naked branches there,
Crying the hoarse, excited words
Across the stirring Spring-tide air;
And from her dimly-tinted pane
The old house sees the homesteads grow—
Those nests that link in endless chain
From Springs of long ago.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

God, My Strength

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE first verse of the twenty-seventh Psalm has been a comfort and support to many a fainting heart: "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? the Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?" To have faith in God is easier when His nature is understood than when we struggle to put our trust in a vague denominational concept handed down to us by theologians. In time of great trouble poor suffering humanity needs knowledge of a definite, clear, and demonstrable way out of trouble, a demonstrable understanding of God.

Mary Baker Eddy, the author of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," gives a complete definition of God which, when understood, is bound to give us a clearer, dearer, and more satisfying sense of His presence than we have had before. On page 465 of the textbook she says, "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love."

If we take the word "Spirit," a synonym for God, and consider it carefully in connection with a seeming need for strength, we shall see that our salvation rests in turning to spiritual, not bodily, means for help.

In the Old Testament there is a beautiful story of a young man named David, who through faith in God delivered the Israelites from the giant Goliath. He was offered King Saul's armor, but had he depended upon it he doubtless would have failed. By refusing armor which he had not proved, and maintaining the supremacy of God, David freed his people from the power of the enemy.

In the story of Daniel, who escaped unharmed from the den of lions, we have an example of reliance upon God which was entirely effectual. Daniel would never have been able to meet the lions on the basis of brute force successfully. By depending upon no material means for protection, but relying absolutely upon God, the source of spiritual strength, he escaped unharmed from the den.

In the New Testament we read that Christ Jesus approached a violently insane man and healed him by spiritual means. The Master was not afraid of unleashed physical strength. At his command the demons departed and the man sat at Jesus' feet healed. Those who saw this act were more frightened at the mystery and power of Spirit, which they did not understand, than they were at the sight of the demoniac, whom they were accustomed to see and imagined they understood. Christian Science gives us a clear understanding of God, of His nature and attributes.

When studied and understood, this Science removes any seeming mystery from the operations of Spirit, and gives a true sense of reverence, such as is felt when Spirit is understood. To the Godlike, the nature of God is no mystery. It was no mystery to Christ Jesus. The nature of God is good. It is tender, loving, and compassionate. Wherever we see manifested such attributes, we may safely admit that we are seeing God's nature in operation. Such attributes are always healing in their effects.

Those who seek to derive strength from God, Spirit, find it easy and natural to commune with God in prayer. Christian Science teaches how to pray correctly and availingly. As it is more natural to commune with a friend whom we love than it is to express ourselves freely to a stranger, so the intimate knowledge of God enables us to approach Him through prayer in the consciousness of His all-enveloping love for us and our own response to His love. Knowing that God, who is Spirit, who is infinite and the source of all good, must be the Giver of all good, we can feel gratitude for the presence and evidence of good right where we are.

This sense of unity with Spirit, God, which comes naturally when we realize that God is omnipresent, relieves us of fear, unhappiness, disappointment. Knowing that man is God's image, we feel secure in His presence. We feel the strength which comes to us from the source of strength. As we learn to pray understandingly we shall be able to say with the Psalmist, "The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?" In Christian Science prayer includes both petition and affirmation, a realization of the presence of all good, all strength, all blessedness, here and now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

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Financial: Market Quotations

Cautious Traders Not Inclined To Support Market

Prices Move Irregularly in Extremely Quiet Dealings

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—Trading in the financial markets was virtually at a standstill for a time today as Wall Street attempted to interpret the President's NRA address at Washington.

Proceedings on the stock exchange were the dullest in some months. While a few leading shares exhibited a rather heavy tone, there was no volume to accentuate the decline.

Some of the alcohol stocks, including American Commercial Alcohol and National Distillers, recorded small gains.

Auburn got up 2 points. Issues down fractions to a point or more included American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, du Pont, Johns-Manville, American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, J. C. Penney, Westinghouse, Western Union, Consolidated Gas, General Electric, General Motors, United Aircraft, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and N. Y. Central.

Of principal interest to speculative forces was the Roosevelt challenge to industry to raise wages and further reduce hours in order to increase jobs and lift from the Government the task of furnishing re-employment.

Profit Problem

Although it was felt in some quarters that higher pay and shorter hours would, at least temporarily, cut corporation profits substantially, there was also a disposition to consider the longer term aspects of the problem with some degree of optimism.

The President's thought that "no one opposes reasonable profits for business and industry" was in line with previous expressions from the White House. At the same time much attention was paid to the Executive's comment that the country is still in the stage where the profit motive must take into account the fact that thousands are still unemployed. In the long run, he pointed out, profits will depend on getting the idle back to work.

Market analysts read with mixed feelings the other portions of the presidential speech which included a condemnation of unjustified price increases under the NRA codes, a renewed request that consumers buy under the Blue Eagle, a plea for continued and better protection for small industries, a demand for freedom for labor to organize unhampered by employers' domination and a warning that the NRA Act would be enforced with a firmer hand.

Bond Prices Firm

A few sections of the bond list reflected a more active trading interest today, and quotations were steady to firm all along the line.

During the first hour there was some desire among traders to mark time pending the disclosure of President Roosevelt's views on the NRA situation, expressed before a meeting of NRA code authorities in Washington.

Despite this factor, prices pushed ahead moderately in some of the more active low prices groups. Prime ratings in the corporate divisions were firm, and United States Governments were mostly higher in a small market.

Improvement ranging from fractions to more than a point featured Great Northern 4½s, Northern Pacifi 4s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, Chile Copper 5s, Goodyear 5s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, and North American 5s.

This market continued to rule in a few industrial and rail classifications in consequence of which prices dropped fractions or more under light offerings. National Dairy 5¼s and Southern Pacific 4½s, thus affected, yielded about half a point each.

In U. S. Governments early transfers in Treasury 4¼-3¼s resulted in a gain of 4-32s of a point. Treasury 3s were a shade better, while the rest of the list held close to the previous finals.

The foreign division had an uneven trend with the best action supplied during the early trading by French 7s, up 1⅜ and Poland 7s, up ¾ of a point. Belgian and German issues were generally off a little.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; dulness rules trading.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments firm

Curb: Easy; utilities sag

Foreign exchanges: steady; changes narrow

Cotton: steady; trade and Wall Street buying; scarcity of contracts.

Sugar: quiet; increased spot offerings.

Chicago

Wheat: easy, President Roosevelt's address.

Corn: lower, sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: steady to 25 lower, dull, top yearlings $7.40.

Hogs: steady to 10 lower, top $4.85.

Foreign

London—Prices on the stock exchange continued buoyant today. Gilt-edged securities, home rails, industrials, and gold mining shares showed net advances despite afternoon profit-taking. Transatlantic issues and oil shares held steady, while Argentine rails improved. Th mearket closed steady.

Paris—Heaviness of Rio Tintos shares which was attributed to the Spanish situation depressed prices on the Bourse in a dull market. Rentes and South African gold mining shares were firm exceptions. The closing was irregular.

Berlin—Buying orders gave the Boerse a confident tone at the opening in which electric and mining shares were firm. Prices, however, sagged later and closed irregular.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar. 5	Mar. 3
11⅛	6⅝	..	Adams Express	1400	10	9½	10	9⅞	
33⅞	16	.1	Adams Millis	4700	33⅝	32¾	33	33⅞	
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	1700	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
7⅜	5½	..	Advance Rumely	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅜	6¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	8¼	8	8		
106¼	95½	3†	Air Reduction	100	97¾	97¾	97¾		
3¼	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	300	3	3	3	3¾	
23⅞	18¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	14000	21⅛	19¾	21⅛	20½	
5¼	3¼	..	Alleghany Corp	700	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4¼	
14⅜	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	700	11¼	11	11¼	11½	
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	1700	154	151	153	153½	
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	2000	20⅞	20	20½	20⅞	
5¾	4	..	Amal Leather	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	
35	25	..	Amal Leather pf	200	33	33	33	35	
50¾	41½	2	Amerada	1000	48½	48	48¼	49¼	
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	900	29½	28¾	29	29	
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	47½	47½	47½	49¼	
64	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	80	55¾	55	55	56	
107	98	7	Am Brake S&F pf	60	106	105¾	106		
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	1400	103	101¼	103	103½	
33⅞	23¾	..	Am Car & Fdry	1000	29⅞	29¾	29½	30	
53	46¼	3	Am Chicle	200	53	53	53	52½	
62½	47¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	2700	53½	52	53¼	52¾	
5	2⅝	..	Am Encaustic T	2900	4¾	4	4¾	4	
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	3100	10⅛	10¼	10¾	10¾	
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	600	24½	24	24	24⅞	
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	13½	13½	13½	14¼	
22⅜	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	200	20¼	19	20¼	19¾	
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	8¾	8¾	8¾		
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	300	9	9	9	9⅛	
45	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	100	42½	42½	42½	43	
11	6½	..	Am International	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
1⅜	¾	..	Am La France	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38¾	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	1200	36¼	35½	36	36¼	
71⅝	50	..	Am Loco pf	400	71⅝	71	71	71¼	
9⅜	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	700	8¼	8	8	8	
5⅜	4¼	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	7⅛	7½	7⅛		
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	400	24¼	23¼	23⅝	24⅜	
31¾	21	1½	Am News	20	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	29¼	
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	2700	10	9½	9⅞	10¼	
29⅛	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	24⅜	24¾	24¾	25½	
28¼	12⅞	1¾	Am P&L 5% pf	400	21⅞	21	21	21⅜	
17⅝	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	4900	15⅝	15	15⅛	15½	
28¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	3000	25½	24⅞	25½	25⅝	
49¾	36	4*	Am Safety Razor	1400	49⅝	49	49⅝	49¾	
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	700	6¼	6	6	6¼	
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
30	14¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	400	24½	24¼	24½	24	
51¼	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12700	46¼	44⅞	46⅛	46½	
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	22⅝	22	22	22¾	
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	20	77	77	77	75	
44½	37	2†	Am Stores	200	40	40	40		
125¼	107⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	1900	121½	120¼	121	121½	
28⅝	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	320	27⅜	26½	27¾	25⅞	
27⅜	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	400	21⅜	20¾	20¾	21½	
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	200	74½	73¼	74½	72½	
17½	11⅜	..	Am Woolen	700	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	14¼	
83¾	61⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	200	74	74	74	75	
5¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	3⅜	
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	110	11¼	10¼	10¼		
17⅝	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	5700	15½	15	15⅛	15¾	
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	
88½	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	30	88	88	88		
31⅝	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	200	29½	29⅛	29⅜	28⅛	
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	86½	86½	86½	86½	
6⅞	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	700	6¼	5⅞	6	6⅛	
3⅜	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	3	
64¼	55	..	Armocr Ill pf	200	60	60	60	60½	
8⅜	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
9	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	30	8	8	8	8	
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
18¼	11⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	17½	17	17	17	
73	50	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	73	73	73		
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	1400	67½	66	67¼	67½	
85½	70¼	3.30	Atchison pf	200	80¼	80¼	80½	81	
54¼	30	..	Atl Coast Line	300	48½	48½	48½	50	
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	2000	32¼	31¾	32	32	
57	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	5000	55⅝	53	54½	53¼	
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	1700	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16	
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	6700	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8¼	

—B—

16	11	..	Baldwin Loco	12000	14½	13⅝	14	14	
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4700	31⅜	30¼	31	31	
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	33⅝	33	33¼	33¾	
99	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	98	98	98		
46⅝	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	42	42	42		
109	95½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	103	103	103		
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	40	5	4⅝	5		
33	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	120	26½	26	26½		
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	1700	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	
62½	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	59	59	59		
11¼	8¾	..	Belding Hem	2700	13⅛	12	12	12⅞	
108¼	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	
14½	12⅛	1½	Benefi Ind L	2000	13¼	12⅞	13¼	13¼	
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	2700	20⅜	19⅝	20	19¾	
33¾	26½	.25b	Best & Co	400	32¾	32	32	31½	
49½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	5700	46⅛	44¾	45¾	46⅛	
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	40	37¾	37¼	37¼	37	
16¼	10⅜	..	Blaw Knox	700	15	14½	15	15	
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	700	62	60½	61¼	62	
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1700	24⅜	23	23	23¾	
28⅜	20¾	1	Borg Warner	1000	26	25½	26	26	
18⅞	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	5700	16¼	15⅝	16	16⅜	
36¼	30½	..	Brooklyn Man T	200	31¾	31½	31⅞	32	
8⅜	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	7	7	7	7	
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	60	60	60	59½	
9⅜	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	8	7½	8	8	
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅝	
7⅜	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1200	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	
37⅜	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	34	34	34		
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	700	4⅝	4½	4½	4½	
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	500	14	14	14		
5⅞	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾	
4½	2	..	Burns Bros A cts	200	3¼	3	3¼	3¼	
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	800	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	16⅝	
3⅞	2⅛	..	Bush Terminal	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
15⅜	5⅛	..	Bush T B pf ctfs	30	15	15	15	13	
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	500	2½	2½	2½		
4¾	2⅛	..	Butterick	100	4	4	4		
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	2100	28⅜	27¾	27¾	28¼	

—C—

27¼	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	700	25	24½	25	26	
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	1800	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14	
6Z	4	..	Cumet Hecla	1000	5½	5¼	5⅜	5½	
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	600	25½	25½	25½	25½	
17½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	4000	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	
33	28½	1†	Cannon Mills	1000	33	32½	33		
32	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	80	30	30	30		
86¾	61⅜	..	Case Threshi	100	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	
84½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	50	80	80	80		
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1400	30⅜	30	30¼	30½	
3¼	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	3600	3¼	2½	2¾		
44¾	33⅛	..	Celanese Corp	2600	40⅜	39¾	40	40¾	
24⅝	21¼	..	Celotex Co	1700	4⅜	3½	4		
14⅛	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	1560	14⅝	8⅝	13¼	8¾	
32⅛	27½	1½	Central Aguirre	200	27½	27½	27½	27½	
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	100	11½	11½	11½	11¾	
40¼	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	3900	36⅜	35⅛	36⅛	35⅝	
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	900	41¼	40⅝	41	41¼	
46⅝	39½	.280	Ches & Ohio	1700	45⅜	44¾	45⅜	44⅞	
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4½	
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	10	9⅞	10	10⅛	
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1100	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7⅛	
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2900	11½	10¾	11	11⅛	
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	4200	13⅜	13¾	13¼	13½	
28	13¾	..	Chi & Nwest pf	300	24⅞	24½	24½	25	
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pnep Tool	300	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8¼	
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	19	19	19	18¾	
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	5½	5½	5½	5½	
9⅝	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	8¼	8	8¼	8¼	
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	100	27½	27½	27½	28	
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	1800	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10⅝	
60⅜	49⅞	1	Chrysler	32500	56¼	55¼	55⅞	56⅝	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	21½	21½	21½		
78¼	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	74	74	74	74¼	
10	10	2	City Investing	10	52	52	52		
1¼	¾	..	City Stores vtc	800	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	5700	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅝	3¾	..	City Stores A	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛		
5½	3	..	City Stores A vtc	600	4⅜	3¾	3¾	4	
21⅞	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipment	620	21⅜	19½	19⅝	21	
39½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	500	35	35	35		
17⅜	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3500	17¼	16½	16¾	16¾	
85	68½	6	Colg-Palm-pf	100	85½	85½	85½		
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	1500	26½	25½	25½	26⅜	
9¾	3⅜	..	Colo Int'l & Fr	400	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7¼	
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	130	39	35½	37	35	
19¼	11⅛	.50b	Columbia Gas	6500	16	15⅜	16	15⅞	
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	24½	24½	24½	24¼	
71	58	2	Columbia Carb	3200	68	67¼	67¼	68⅝	
30½	17⅝	1	Comm Credit	7800	30¼	29¾	29⅞	30¼	
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	28½	28½	28½	29	
101	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	101	101	101	100	
47⅞	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	47	47	47	47⅞	
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	50	29¼	29	29	29¼	
56⅞	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	4000	56⅞	55¾	56	56¼	
103½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	103½	103¼	103¼	103	
36¾	26½	.60	Comm Solvents	8400	28¾	28½	28½	28¼	
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	10600	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞	
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1000	41½	40	40	41⅜	
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	800	29	28½	29	29½	
5¾	2½	..	Consol Flim Ind	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Flim I pf	300	16½	16½	16½	16½	
47⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Gs	8200	40½	39¼	39¾	40	
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	88¾	87	88¾		
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛		
14½	9¾	.25b	Consol Oil	4500	13½	13	13⅜	13¼	
109½	108	8	Consol Oil pf	100	109½	109½	109½		
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	600	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅝	
9½	6⅛	..	Container A	500	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞	
4⅛	2⅜	..	Container B	1300	3¾	3¾	3K	3¾	
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	100	12	12	12		
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	500	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	62⅞	62⅝	62⅝	62¼	
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	1200	79	78½	78⅝	79	
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1700	31¾	30½	31⅜	30¾	
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	2800	2¼	2¼	2½	2⅛	
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	4800	19	18½	18⅞	18⅞	
84½	71¼	3	Corn Products	800	74½	72¾	72¾	74	
142	135	7	Corn Prrod pf	60	142	141	141		
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	600	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	33⅜	33¼	33½	33½	
14½	8	..	Crosley Radio	600	13	13	13	12⅞	
36⅛	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	500	31¾	31¼	31⅝	31¾	
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	39	
56	47	4	Crown Will Pap 1pf	20	55	55	55		
6¼	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	700	5⅞	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝	
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	1600	34½	33	34	35½	
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	300	2½	2½	2½	2½	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝	
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	46¼	46¼	46½	45⅝	
22⅞	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	500	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	21	
64	43½	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	63	62	63	62⅞	
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
11	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2100	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	10	

—D—

15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	15	14¾	14¾		
34½	26½	..	Deere & Co pf	3100	31⅞	30½	31	31½	
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	1200	65½	64½	64½	62	
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	4100	29½	28¾	29¼	29¼	
11⅞	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	300	10¼	9¾	9¼	10¼	
49½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	100	45¾	45¾	45¾		
28½	24⅜	1	Diamond Match	300	26¼	25¼	25¾	26¼	
31½	29	1½	Diamond M pf	200	29¾	29¾	29¾		
37⅜	32	1†	Dome Mines	3800	37⅝	36	37⅛	36⅝	
22¼	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	600	20	19⅝	91¼	20⅜	
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	4600	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	23⅛	
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	16	16	16	..	

—E—

103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	3200	100½	99	100¼	100	
119⅜	115	6	du Pont deb	600	119¼	119	119	..	
99½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	99	99	99	..	
12¾	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	2400	12	11½	11⅞	11¾	
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	600	90	90	90		
22⅜	13¼	.25c	Eaton Mfg	2900	21½	20⅝	20¾	21⅜	
18¼	11⅝	..	Elkingon Schild	800	17½	17¼	17⅜	17½	
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	18600	30½	29½	30¼	30½	
98⅛	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	1000	98	98	98	96	
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	3900	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝	
7⅞	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	5600	7⅛	6⅞	7	6⅝	
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3900	7¾	7½	7½	7¾	
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	900	16	15¼	15⅝	16½	
19⅜	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	15	14½	14½	15½	
1⅞	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
134⅝	120	1	Endicott John pf	130	124¼	124¼	124¼		

8¼	5	..	Hahn Dept Sto	2900	7½	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	300	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅞	
90	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	120	90	90	90		
24¾	14½	..	Harbison Walker	1600	22⅞	22½	22½	23½	
18	7	..	Hat Corp of Am	80	8	8	8	8	
96⅜	87½	..	Hazel Atlas	100	92	92	92		
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	2600	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5⅝	
71½	59	2	Hercules Uowder	400	68	68	68	67½	
119¾	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	30	114½	114½	114¾	117	
51⅞	43½	6	Hershey Choc	100	52	52	52	53	
87	81¼	4†	Hershey Choc pf	100	86½	86½	86½		
8⅝	5½	..	Holland Furnace	200	7¾	7½	7½	7¾	
10⅞	6¾	12½b	Hollander	100	9½	9½	9½	9½	
350	310	12†	Homestake Min	900	350	330	350		
4⅞	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	400	6½	6	6	6½	
29¾	21	..	Houston Oil	100	25½	25½	25½	26	
5½	3½	3	Houston Oil new	400	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
50⅜	35½	3	Howe Sound	2600	48⅜	46¼	48¼	48¾	
12⅛	7½	..	Hudson & Man	300	9½	9¼	9½		
24½	13⅜	..	Hudson Motor	2700	20⅜	19¾	20	20⅞	
7¼	4	..	Hupp Motors	1400	6⅜	6	6	6¼	

—I—

38⅞	28½	..	Ill Central	800	34⅝	33½	33½	34⅜	
96⅜	74¾	5	Indus Rayon	300	86	85½	86	85¾	
6⅞	4½	..	Inspiration Cop	1000	5½	5¼	5½	5½	
11⅜	6	..	Intercon Rub	200	3¾	3½	3¾		
11¼	6	..	Interlake Iron	200	9¾

Financial: News and Comment

National Banks' Assets Highest Since Last March

Amount to $21,747,483,000 at Close of 1933—Held by 5159 Banks

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—National bank assets reached $21,747,483,000 at the close of 1933—a new high since last March's bank holiday.

The figures were made public yesterday by J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, in a summary of statistics on the Dec. 30 national bank call.

The year-end assets were held by 5159 licensed national banks. They represented an increase of $548,834,000 over assets held by 5057 licensed banks on Oct. 25, and a $886,992,000 boost over assets reported by 4902 banks last June 30.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, were $8,101,156,000 on Dec. 30, as compared with $8,257,937,000 at the October call and $8,116,972,000 at the June reckoning.

Government Securities

National banks at the beginning of 1934 held $4,469,147,000 in government securities representing increases in the two- and six-month periods of $357,502,000 and $437,571,000 respectively. Other bonds and securities held aggregated $3,401,625,000 for respective increases of $18,355,000 and $61,570,000.

Balances due from correspondent banks and bankers, including reserve with Federal Reserve banks, totaled $4,060,818,000 as compared with $3,833,678,000 and $3,793,460,000 on the respective preceding calls. Cash holdings of $343,117,000 represented increases of $13,331,000 and $54,639,000.

Active banks at the end of 1933 had paid $14,934,000 into the deposit insurance fund.

A capital stock figure of $1,588,250,000 on Dec. 30 represented par value of $1,589,454,000, composed of $140,295,000 in Class A preferred stock, $4,400,000 in Class B and $1,444,759,000 in common.

Surplus funds of $880,670,000, undivided profits of $236,022,000 and reserves for contingencies of $197,224,000, totaled $1,313,916,000, and represented $42,987,000 and $26,991,000 decreases since the last two calls.

National bank note circulation at the year-end was $778,566,000, as compared with $746,913,000 in October and $730,435,000 in June.

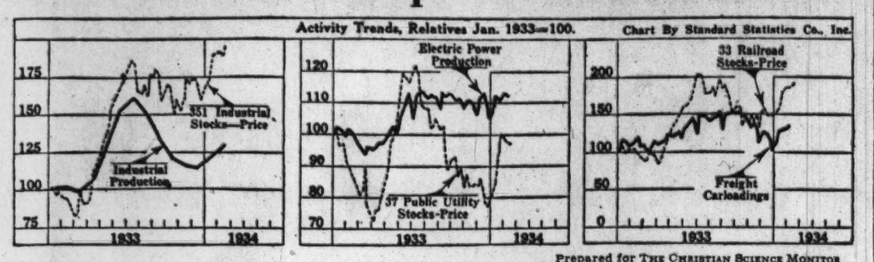
Deposit Liabilities

Deposit liabilities increased $534,674,000 over October and $730,435,000 over June to a total of $17,589,882,000. Of the year-end total, $2,290,257 was due to banks, $554,736,000 was in Government deposits and $8,351,967,000 in other demand deposits.

Time deposits were $6,392,922,000 on Dec. 30. This sum included $570,479,000 in postal savings, $662,866,000 in time certificates of deposits and $4,544,084,000 in savings accounts represented by 12,669,100 pass books.

The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits reported as of Dec. 30, was 46.06 as compared with 48.42 at the October call and 48.39 in June.

Business Indexes Compared With Stock Prices



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Taking January, 1933, as 100, the Chart Above Compares the Trend in Industrial Production, Electric Power Output and Carloadings, With the Respective Trend in the Indexes of Industrial, Utility and Rail Stock Prices.

Bethlehem Steel Orders Last Year Twice 1932 Total

Booked $157,000,000 Compared With $71,000,000—Deficit Cut Sharply

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation had a deficit of $8,735,723 for 1933 as compared with a deficit of $19,404,431 for the preceding year, it is revealed in the annual report to stockholders released today. The report states that total steel produced in the United States during 1933 was approximately 23,200,000 tons, contrasted with 13,681,162 tons produced in 1932.

Operations of the company's steel plants for the year averaged 28 per cent of capacity, as compared with 16.9 per cent the year before, it is shown.

The report gives the figure for volume of business booked during the year as $157,279,186, an increase of $71,332,638 over 1932. Unfilled orders on Dec. 31, 1933, amounted to $67,684,749, as against $30,568,937 the same date the year before.

Stating that the corporation "has actively coöperated with the Federal Administration in its efforts to overcome the depression," advances in wage rates and employment are cited. In July there was a general increase in wages, so that average earnings per hour during the last three months of the year of employees, exclusive of the general, administrative and selling forces, was 61.1 cents, as compared with an average of 51.1 cents for the first six months of 1933, or an increase of 19.6 per cent. The daily average number of employees was 33,504 during the year which was 3140 more than those employed in 1932.

Although rates of wages increased it is added that due to the low rate of operations the earnings of many employees were small. Thus the company "continued its policy of making contributions to various relief funds and deferring the collection of rents from employees living in company-owned houses, and of interest on mortgages held by the Corporation on employees' houses, where circumstances appeared to warrant so doing."

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation paid no dividends during the year upon either its preferred or common stock, nor were any bonuses conferred upon officers.

Mutual Life Insurance Co. Assets $569,522,875.50

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5 — The eighty-ninth annual statement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J., shows total assets of $569,522,857.50 which, due entirely to the abnormal volume of insurance surrendered during the year, is a reduction as compared with 1932 of $19,349,261.57.

Mexico to Construct 1,000,000 Peso Aqueduct

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Expenditure of 1,000,000 pesos for construction of a 56-kilometer aqueduct to carry drinking water to the Tlalpam, Milpa Alta and Tlahuac communities near Mexico City has been authorized.

BOSTON MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company

Excerpts from the 1933 Report to the Commissioner of Insurance.

TOTAL ASSETS	$10,887,977
POLICY RESERVES	$9,765,476
PREMIUM INCOME	$2,708,665
INVESTMENT INCOME	$562,236
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS	$296,691
LIABILITIES	$10,124,810
SURPLUS, including dividends declared and apportioned for 1934 and unassigned funds	$752,721

During the year 1933 the Company paid in death claims, disability and double indemnity benefits and matured endowments - - - - $795,579

Since its organization 34 years ago, the Company has paid to its policyholders the sum of or $9,253,616 more than its present assets. $20,141,593

The amount of insurance in force December 31, 1933, was - - - - - - - - - - - - $67,807,984
an increase of $1,924,094.

The Company paid in 1933 the regular rate of dividends on both Ordinary and Weekly Premium policies and has declared the same rate without reduction for the year 1934.

The Company takes pride in its record for prompt payment of death claims and all other benefits to its policy holders.

H. O. EDGERTON, President. E. C. MANSFIELD, Sec'y & Treas.

DIRECTORS.

Jay R. Benton, Francis J. Carney, Willard B. Clark, Herbert O. Edgerton, Damon E. Hall, Frank H. Hardison, Lester G. Hathaway, Seward W. Jones, Charles H. Keith, Robert Luce, Edward C. Mansfield, William P. McPherson, John W. Marno, Harry L. Peabody, Frank L. Richardson

HOME OFFICE

Boston Mutual Life Building, 160 Congress St., Boston

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Street had politics on its mind again last week. The market went down almost all week on what the Dow-Jones' broad tape called "vague apprehensions." These apprehensions were political in nature and were in the form of numerous rumors going round the Street about what the Administration was going to do to business men, banks, stock traders, utilities, and so forth, in the interests of social reconstruction.

One of these rumors was to the effect that President Roosevelt is going to take what measures he can to cripple holding companies and the companies they control and thereby force either complete consolidation or complete separation of interest. The announcement that holding companies and their subsidiaries would not be recognized in future bidding for air-mail contracts probably started the humor.

Utility holding companies have for some time been disliked by Mr. Roosevelt. It is thought in the Street that perhaps the Administration would rather tackle the holding companies in a comparatively small industry and then work up from that.

Expect Punitive Legislation

Publication day by day in the papers of the large salaries received by corporation managements gives Wall Street the creeps. It feels sure that this, like all earlier revelations, will be followed by some punitive or repressive legislation. In any case it will enlarge the personal powers of the President the next time the Administration's wishes collide with those of the industrial managements. It might mean another hour on the work-week reduction program, or it might increase public support for the new Wagner bill to outlaw company unions, or the President might even propose legislation curbing these salaries.

Another bearish rumor is that the President might use some of his many powers to require corporations to hire stipulated numbers of unemployed, as their part of a general program of unemployment relief. This would be a more forthright form of unemployment tax than current proposals to reduce hours so that employers will have to hire more men. To say to corporations, "You must employ so many more men," would practically force managements to reduce hours or use the added employees for piling up inventory. In the reasoning of Washington and most voters, this would result in more employment, more purchasing power, and so better business, but in Wall Street reasoning the matter is not so simple and the consequences would be pretty nearly the opposite. The increased labor costs would raise production costs, discourage risking of money in new enterprises, and so make for poorer business.

The Stock Exchange Bill

Opinion is still divided in the Street as to how the brokerage business and margin trading is to come out of the Pecora bill wringer. The Street is not very satisfied with the way Mr. Whitney carried the defense last week, but it does not believe that a better defense would have done much good as in Street opinion the Congress' mind is already made up for it by the public temper and the bill was written to choke down speculation as much as to regulate it. There was some amusement at the suggestion that the 40 per cent limit on loans on securities be extended to real estate, in which Senator Fletcher's State has specialized and might specialize again with the revived Florida rush this winter.

The NRA free-for-all criticism hearings did not cheer the Street, which got the impression that they strengthened General Johnson in being more pro-consumer and pro-labor. General Johnson's preliminary remarks pointing toward a shorter work week were noted ruefully. The Wagner bill to outlaw company unions was taken as just one of the things to be expected out of the salary revelations, another futile attempt to make the workman's bargaining power as good as the employer's.

Market Awaits Impetus

The general feeling of political worry in downtown New York is somewhat the same as that of last October, when a host of rumors circulated to the effect that the Supreme Court was to be packed, the RFC was to take control of the banks through its preferred stock ownership, margin trading was to be abolished, and industrial expansion programs were to be subject to veto by federal office holders. The declining market of that month did not turn about until the President announced by radio his managed currency program, and the bullish effects of that announcement on the prices of export and import commodities were enough to offset the political worries. Some such striking announcement is expected again. Traders wonder when the President will give the market another impetus with one of his characteristic surprises.

There was no surprise in Wall Street at the President's announcement of his intention to embark on another relief program when the CWA winds up. The opinion is general that the dole in some form is here to stay. It was noted with some interest, however, that the Treasury deficit for February was only $430,000,000 against about $800,000,000 in January and far below the President's estimate in his budget message of a billion-a-month deficit for the rest of the current fiscal year.

Gold Price Rumor

Rumors were rife in the Street that the price of gold is to be raised again, some say to $36, some to $41.34 in a few weeks. Everybody says the rumors are preposterous, but nobody dares wholly flout them; it was no surprise to the financial district to read Secretary Morgenthau's candid statement about the Treasury being on a day-to-day basis, and so no one knows how the rules or prices will be changed next. However, those who flouted the silver rumor were right—so far.

The business news is read down here with a tinge of distrust. The good carloadings and electric power reports are attributed in part to the severe weather. The increase in merchandise freight loadings is said to be a mere repetition of the increased motor production reports. There is a rumor that automobile production has been stepped up to anticipate strikes, that the construction industry has run into an air pocket, and that automobile sales are not as good as rumored. Not for some time has there been so much uncertainty about the business trend. The general opinion is that the business news is good and the political news is poor.

Treasury financing announcement is expected this week to meet the March 15 maturity of $460,000,000, but no one has any confident predictions; some expect a large long-term offering, sufficient to take care of the April 15 Liberty bond maturity. Others expect only a small note offering.

Canadian Financing Totals $47,275,654 In First Two Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5—Financing for Canadian provinces and municipalities during the first two months of 1934 totaled $47,275,654 compared with $18,823,216 in the corresponding period last year and $62,132,591 during 1932, according to a compilation of Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd., which shows that there was no Canadian Government financing during the first two months in any of the last three years.

During the last three years the financial requirements for the two months' period were taken care of entirely through the sale of internal issues. This is in contrast with total financing in the first two months of 1931, of $127,647,970, of which $70,000,000 was for the Government, when $72,003,970 was sold in Canada, $53,644,000 in the United States and $2,000,000 in England.

For the month of February the volume of new issues was $3,254,154 compared with $2,761,000 last year and $16,555,539 in 1932.

Yugoslavia's Trade Balance Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia claims to be one of the very few countries which have maintained a favorable trade balance during all the years of the world's economic crisis.

Yugoslavia's exports during 1933 were greater in weight by 22 per cent, and in value by 11 per cent, compared with 1932, according to official information published here.

On the other hand, imports fell off by 10 per cent in weight, though their total value was no less than that of the 1932 imports.

The favorable foreign trade balance amounted to 395,328,607 dinars (about $8,000,000) compared with 195,906,818 dinars for the preceding year.

Stone & Webster, Inc., Loss for 1933 $85,907

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—Stone & Webster, Inc., reports net loss for 1933 of $85,907 compared with net income of $1,015,367 in the previous year. Gross earnings declined to $800,257 from $2,058,058, principally as a result of decreased dividends from utility subsidiaries.

The consolidated earnings statement shows a balance of $5,311,613 available for preferred dividend requirements of $6,867,711. In the previous year a balance of $1,524,085 was shown after preferred dividends and allowances for minority interests in subsidiaries.

Chilean Exports in 1933 Up by 78,000,000 Pesos

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 5 (By U. P.)—Chilean exports for 1933 were valued at 368,000,000 gold pesos, compared to 290,000,000 in 1932, it was announced here.

Imports for 1933 amounted to 181,000,000 gold pesos, compared to 213,000,000 for 1932.

List of Big Bank Salaries Divulged In Senate Report

Pittsburgh Man First in 1933, Paid $165,000—State Banks Generous

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—During one of the most trying years in American bank history, a year in which the nation saw an unprecedented bank "holiday," 10 bankers were drawing annual salaries of $100,000 or more, and 370 others were receiving more than $25,000.

The disclosure of bank salaries for the year ending last June was made today by the Senate Banking Committee.

Names of the officials were included in a bulging report submitted to the Senate by the Federal Reserve Board in response to a resolution adopted last spring at the request of Senator Costigan (D.) of Colorado.

H. C. McEldowney, president of the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, and W. W. Aldrich, chairman of the governing board of Chase National Bank, were the highest paid bank officers in the United States, the report indicated.

The Pittsburgh banker received $165,000 during the year. His rate of compensation at the start of the year was $180,000, but later it was cut to $120,000.

Aldrich Pay Rises

Mr. Aldrich's compensation, meanwhile, was rising. He received $151,744 during the year, but at the end of the period his salary rate was $175,000, making him the highest paid banker in the United States.

This was a far cry, however, from the compensation received by his predecessor, Albert H. Wiggin. The banking committee's own investigation had disclosed that Mr. Wiggin's peak salary was $250,000 a year and that in some years his total compensation was almost $300,000.

The highest salary in the National City Bank, where Charles E. Mitchell once drew more than $1,000,000 a year, was paid to Gordon S. Rentschler, president. He received $125,000 plus a bonus of $5550.

Mr. James H. Perkins, who succeeded Mitchell, was getting only $45,000 a year with a bonus of $4550.

The report showed, incidentally, that the bonus system uncovered by the committee's investigation in some of the bigger institutions is now only a memory. Most banks paid no bonus during the year, and the highest were insignificant compared to those of the boom days.

Other bankers who drew $100,000 or more during the year included: Charles S. McCain, chairman of the board, Chase National Bank; salary $128,488, bonus $2040.

State Banks More Generous

George W. Davison, chairman of the board, Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, salary $100,000.

Percy H. Johnston, president, Chemical Bank and Trust Company of New York, salary $125,000.

Walter E. Frew, chairman, Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, of New York, salary $100,000, bonus $2882.

Charles H. Sabin, chairman, Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, salary $95,333, bonus, $5586.

W. C. Potter, president, Guaranty Trust Company, salary $95,333, bonus $5735.

Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the board and president of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, New York; salary $125,000.

The report disclosed that the highest salaries were in the state banks, rather than the national banks.

Some of the bigger banks had whole corps of officers making more than $25,000. In addition to Aldrich and McCain, the Chase National Bank reported seven officers drawing from $50,000 to $90,000 and 63 vice-presidents getting from $11,500 to $45,000.

The National City Bank, in addition to Rentschler, had six officers drawing from $50,000 to $75,000 and 28 others ranging from $10,000 to $40,000.

Pennroad Corporation Net for 1933 $702,039

PHILADELPHIA, March 5 (AP)—The annual report of the Pennroad Corporation shows that the net income for 1933 was $702,039, a decrease of $91,857, compared with that of 1932.

The report contains a list of securities owned by the corporation. Those for which stock exchange quotations are available are valued at $7,078,674, as compared with $5,220,017 at the end of 1932. Their original cost to the corporation was $51,432,095.

Securities for which there are no stock exchange quotations cost the corporation $94,055,524. No attempt was made in the report to estimate their present value.

The report states the corporation at the end of 1933 had no funded or current debt.

Associated Gas & Electric's Operating Net Off 14 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5—For the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, Associated Gas & Electric System reports net operating revenue of $37,912,557 remained, which was $5,230,924 or 12 per cent below the figure a year ago. After allowing $7,998,639 provision for retirement of fixed capital (renewals and replacements), operating income remained at $29,913,918, a decrease of 14.0 per cent below 1932.

Fewest Closed Banks In State of New Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, March 5—The first quarterly reports from the Home Loan Corporation in this State show that New Mexico has the smallest number of closed banks and the smallest amount of money tied up in defunct institutions of any state in the union.

Steel Mills Running at 50 P. C. Capacity; Higher Rate Expected

Demand More Diversified—Plants Specializing in Motor Materials on Full Time—Scrap Prices Still Rising—Pig Iron Output Best Since September

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—All signs point to still further expansion in the steel industry where operations are already about 50 per cent capacity. Demand for steel is becoming more diversified. There are no evidences as yet of diminished buying by the proverbially large consumers such as the automobile makers and the railroads.

Many plants which specialize in automobile steel are working at full capacity and are finding it difficult to make prompt delivery. According to one expert, automobile steel purchasing will be even more extensive in the next few months than it has been earlier this year on the theory that the automobile makers had accumulated stocks of about 1,000,000 tons of steel late last year which is virtually used up and must be replenished.

Many Firms Buying

Among the lesser consumers of steel who are purchasing very freely now are the makers of refrigerators, stoves and ranges, barrels, farm tools and road-building machinery. About the only large user of steel which appears dormant is the oil industry.

Fabricated structural steel sales are not forging ahead to the extent of steel in other forms, this being partly due to the severe weather which hinders outdoor construction work. Prospects for a large consumption of tin plate this year are very good. Wholesale grocers report that their shelves are almost bare of holdover canned goods. It is predicted that the pack of foods this year will be 10 per cent in excess of last year. Tin plate production is at 80 per cent of capacity and will probably have surpassed 90 per cent by the end of this month. Contrary to many reports, the can makers do not have large stocks of tin plate on hand. Prices are firm at $5.25 a box of 100 pounds.

Scrap Prices Rise

Steel makers have been somewhat disturbed at the movement of some automobile manufacturers to make their own steel. Ford has ordered $10,000,000 worth of steel mill equipment, and it is rumored that General Motors may take similar action. However, it is generally conceded that automobile makers would not be particularly successful in making their own steel.

Enormous funds must be tied up in steel equipment and the many periods of enforced idleness would mean a very heavy overhead. The automobile makers would be making a certain kind of steel and would have but one outlet, whereas the usual steel company has many outlets which allows for fairly even production. Ford has owned steel-making equipment for several years, but it is idle a large share of the time, often finding it cheaper to buy steel in the open market than to manufacture it.

Recent price reductions in certain kinds of flat steel in the Middle West evidently have been due to the fear that automobile makers would make their own raw ferrous material. A month ago there were rumors of an impending rise of $3 to $5 a ton in steel sheets, but this recent automobile scare has evidently quashed such intentions.

Iron and steel scrap prices continue to rise, present price levels being the highest since October, 1930. Heavy melting steel scrap at Pittsburgh sells at $14.50 to $15 a ton, with railroad scrap recently selling at $15.50 a ton.

Pig iron production increased 15½ per cent in daily rate in February, production having been the highest since last September. Despite the fact that February was a shorter month, the aggregate production of 1,271,935 tons was nearly 4 per cent ahead of January. There had been a net gain of four furnaces during the month. At the close of February about 90 stacks were in operation out of some 320 furnaces which are modern enough to produce.

Structural Steel Active

Awards of fabricated structural steel last week were 24,000 tons, half of which was for a post office at New York. Structural steel sales are running nearly twice the total of a year ago. In fact, comparisons with a year ago in all departments of the steel industry are most favorable. At that time the general level of steel operations was only 15 per cent of capacity, as against nearly 50 per cent today.

Iron and steel scrap prices have been raised about 50 cents a ton in several districts until price levels are the highest since October, 1930. Steel mills are accumulating much scrap in the expectancy of still higher operations. The Seaboard Air Line recently sold 40,000 tons of old rails to a southern steel mill.

Pig iron sales in the East have been declining somewhat, partly because of the belief that prices for second quarter will not be advanced and hence there is no reason to rush into the market. In some western centers some of the large pig iron consumers are about to come into the market for large tonnages, thus marking the first iron buying movement so far this year.

Farm Mortgages By Federal Land Banks Increased

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 5—That the federal land banks are an important source of farm mortgage loans and have become relatively more important during the last few months is shown by estimates released by the Farm Credit Administration which show the aggregate amount of all farm mortgages recorded in the United States by various types of mortgagee during the months of October, November and December, 1933.

The mortgages recorded by the federal land banks on their own account and as agents of the Land Bank Commissioner increased from 40 per cent of the amount of all mortgages recorded in the United States during October to 69 per cent during December. These estimates are based on data taken from county records by correspondents of the Farm Credit Administration and reports from the federal land banks.

The amount of farm mortgage credit extended during December was almost equal to the total amount granted during both of the two preceding months. The estimated amount of farm mortgages recorded in December was $142,332,000 compared with $86,742,000 in November and $66,658,000 in October. The land banks on their own account and as agents of the Land Bank Commissioner loaned $98,081,500 of this new mortgage money during December, $52,792,800 in November and $28,598,000 in October. Approximately 90 per cent of the loans made by the land banks and Land Bank Commissioner is used to refinance existing indebtedness.

From October to December the number of farm mortgages recorded by all mortgagees rose from 28,000 to 57,095—an increase of 29,095 mortgages. The land banks more than account for the entire increase in farm mortgages during the period, since the mortgages recorded for them increased from 10,210 to 39,430—an increase of 29,220.

Washington Bank Copies Federal Farm Credit Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPPENISH, Wash., March 5—Signaling a new departure of banks in financing agricultural production, the Traders Bank of Toppenish has set up a department which will operate on the same basis as the seed loan agency of the Federal Government.

A small fee will be charged for inspection and search of title, and loans will be payable after the fall harvest.

Netherlands Has Plan to Further Trade With Japan

Wants to Sell More Goods in Return for Cotton Quota Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—A trade agreement by which Japan will be obliged to buy more sugar, corn and coprah from Netherlands India, in return for quota concessions for cheap unbleached cottons imported into Java, is planned by the Netherlands. The measures aim at reducing the disparity between Japanese sales and purchases in Netherlands India, and also to promote a closer coöperation between the Netherlands and its colonial empire.

The whole of the commercial relations between Japan and Netherlands India are to be submitted to a conference to be held in Batavia in April. Japan's exports to Netherlands India in 1932 amounted to 78,000,000 florins (about $52,000,000), while Netherlands India's exports to Japan were only 23,500,000 florins ($16,000,000).

There is also a big difference between Netherland's and Japan's exports into Java, as the Netherlands in January-June, 1933, exported only 14,600,000 florins $10,000,000) and Japan 35,200,000 florins ($23,500,000), while Java's exports to the Netherlands amounted to 25,000,000 florins ($16,700,000) and to Japan to only 8,700,000 florins $5,800,000).

It is stated not to be the intention of the Netherlands Indian Government to expel Japan from the Indian market, but to induce Japan to buy more of its products through a quota system.

The total imports of bleached cottons into Netherlands India, from January to October, 1930 were 113,000,000 yards, of which 83,000,000 yards came from the Netherlands and 8,500,000 yards from Japan. In 1933 in the corresponding period Japan imported 90,000,000 yards and the Netherlands only 16,000,000 yards.

Urges Government To Raise Gold Price To $41.34 at Once

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—The Committee for the Nation urges the Administration to raise quickly the price of gold to the $41.34 an ounce maximum authorized by Congress.

Citing a declaration by Treasury Secretary Morgenthau that the gold program has been working well and that the price of commodities has approximately kept pace with the increased price of gold, the committee said:

"The more quickly we lift the price of gold to $41.34 the more powerful will be the forces of recovery. Rising values will again permit agriculture and industry to make a profit. This would release incentives to increase employment and broaden activity of every kind."

"Farm products," the committee said, "are still too low. They dropped one and one-half per cent in the bureau of labor index of the week ending Feb. 24. In the same week the general index of commodity prices recorded the first decline of the present year. That means continued deflation."

Increasing the price to the maximum figure, the committee said, would, among other lifts in price, add more than 2 cents a pound to the price of cotton.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank

Incorporated 1853

Central Sq., Cambridge

Deposits Received By Mail

INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 10

Unceasing, competent supervision of investments is the most valuable service that a Trustee can render to your Estate.

TRUST DEPARTMENT

The **SECOND NATIONAL** *Bank of Boston*

FOUNDED 1832

111 FRANKLIN STREET

and Hotel Statler Building

GIVE — Emergency Campaign 1934

The Children's Page

The Story of a Maple Tree

By GAIL BACON

DAY after day through the spring the maple tree on the hillside had cared for the clusters of yellow blossoms at the tips of her branches until, in the summer, they had slowly changed to dancing maple keys which are the seeds of the maple tree.

There were two little sister maple keys who grew side by side. Each had a pair of gauzy green wings with which they would some day fly away from the mother tree to do their work in the world. They danced with the breezes and played hide-and-seek among the green leaves and grew and grew until one morning the mother maple tree said:

"Autumn is here, dear little happy sisters. You are older now and the time has come for you to be about your work in the world. Fly away on the wind, and before winter comes be sure to find a good place to lie in the soft brown earth, where the sunshine and the rain can come to you and help you to grow, so that when spring comes again you may each become a little maple tree. Then, as the years go by you, too, will grow into beautful big trees and bring happiness to the world."

The two little maple key sisters listened eagerly for they had been looking forward to the day when they might fly out into the world.

"We will remember what you have told us, dear mother," they said. "Good-by! Good-by!" and away they flew upon the wind.

At first they flitted hither and yon, seeing something of what there was to see, just as they had watched the birds and the butterflies flitting about.

The Robin's Message

Once when a robin had come to rest in the branches of the mother maple tree the little sisters had asked him to tell them something of what he had found in the world and he had warbled "Happiness, much happiness." So now they, too, found happiness and played and danced about day after day until they grew weary and fluttered to the ground to rest.

Then the first little maple key said to her sister, "We have played and danced long enough. Tomorrow we must look about for a place to lie in the warm brown earth where the sunshine and the rain can come to us so that in the spring we may grow into little maple trees."

"Oh, please, not yet," said the second maple key. "The days are still warm and sunny. Let us play while we may."

"If we wait until the days are colder it will be too late," replied her sister. But the foolish little thing paid no heed and danced away by herself to play through the precious autumn days.

The first little maple key set about looking for a good place to lie in the warm brown earth as the mother tree had told her, and before long she found a soft green hillside where the sunshine and the rain could come to her and help her to grow. Near by a silvery brook tinkled over its rocky bed.

"Oh, little brook," she whispered, "I am going to lie in the warm earth beside you so that through the hot summer days when I have grown to be a maple tree my roots may drink from your cool depths."

She snuggled down and the rain washed the brown earth over her and the sunshine warmed her until winter came with a blanket of snow to cover her and she slept.

Foolish Little Sister

But the second maple key had danced and played through the sunny days until it seemed to her that there was to be no winter. She laughed merrily to herself saying, "My silly little sister thought the sunny days were going and she has missed all this dancing and fun."

But there came a time when the sun did not shine so warmly upon her and she grew chilly. She danced the faster to warm herself and thought, "Tomorrow will be warm again." But each day grew colder and early one morning she met a strange little white figure busily nipping at the growing things by the roadside.

"Who are you?" she called. "Will you come and play with me?"

"I am Jack Frost," answered the hoary little fellow. "I have no time for play today. There is work to be done." And as he passed her by the ground grew hard and brown and was no more soft and green to dance upon.

"Tomorrow I will look about for my sister," thought the foolish little thing. "Perhaps she will have found a warm place for me beside her."

But on the morrow she hunted in vain for the little sister who had long been sleeping in her warm bed. She became so cold and so miserable that at last she crept into a crevice in a wall where she lay worn out and shivering until the snowflakes came with winter to cover her over and she fell asleep.

After many long months winter's work was done, and lovely spring came again with longer days of warm sunshine and rain. She wakened the two little sleeping maple keys.

"Come," she called to the first. "It is time for you to awaken and grow."

The little sister stirred in her warm bed and before long was ready to send out tiny shoots that pushed up through the earth to the sunshine and rain and grew and grew. Then two little green leaves appeared and before long another and another until the first maple key had become a sturdy maple seedling, growing taller and stronger each day.

When the second maple key heard spring calling to her she didn't want to waken. "Go away," she murmured, "I'm sleepy and tired." For the poor thing had not been properly covered and so hadn't slept as well as her sister down under the earth.

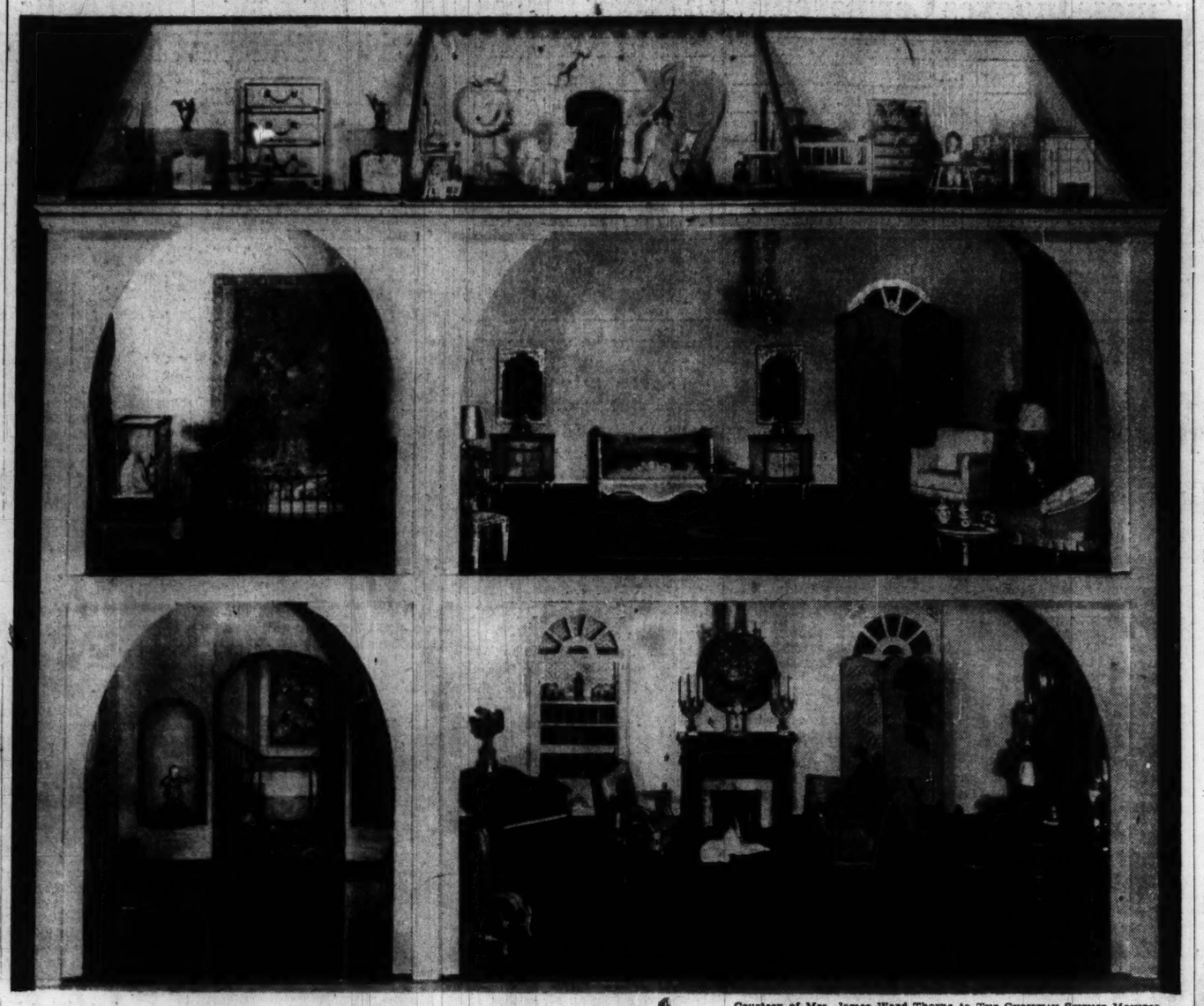
When she did waken at last and tried to grow, the sunshine and the rain couldn't reach her down in the dark crevice and there wasn't any rich earth to help her—only a bit of dust that the wind had blown in the year before. She tried her best but only succeeded in sending out one spindling shoot that hadn't the strength to reach out to the sunshine and soon withered for want of nourishment. She had been a very foolish little maple key.

All through the spring and summer the new little maple seedling grew on the hillside by the silvery tinkling brook. In the autumn her leaves turned to beautiful colors and made beauty on the hillside before they fluttered to the ground to make a covering for the growing plants. Each spring she awoke and grew in strength and beauty. So it was through the years until she had become a beautiful and stately maple tree.

The cows and the sheep came to rest in her shade and drink from the tinkling brook. The birds built nests in her branches and sang beautiful songs for all the world who wished to hear. The squirrels hid their nuts in her trunk and in the winter she offered them a warm home in which to sleep.

Each spring she gave her sap to be made into sirup and maple sugar for boys and girls. And she cared for the little maple keys that grew at the tips of her branches until they were old enough to go out to do their work in the world.

Oftentimes she thought of her poor foolish little sister and sighed to herself saying, "I wish she might have known the joy of bringing happiness to the world."



Courtesy of Mrs. James Ward Thorne to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The "Fairyland Workshop" Is Where Beautiful Doll Houses Such As This One Are Furnished by Mrs. James Ward Thorne, Who Makes Some of the Furniture for These Lovely Homes Herself. These Handsomely Furnished Doll House Rooms May Inspire Some of You to Make Your Own Doll Houses More Beautiful. The Story Will Tell You More About These Homes

Woolly Bear's First Year

WOOLLY Bear started as a furry caterpillar, clinging to a nettle. Here, some time previously, his mother, a comely Tiger Moth, had left a cluster of eggs, and from those eggs emerged a bevy of hairy caterpillars.

Woolly Bear's first impression of his new world was of a place where you do nothing but eat. For days he and his brothers and sisters feasted in the nettle plantation wherein they had been born. Then they were each and all seized with a longing to travel, to explore the world that lay beyond the nettle plantation, and with one accord they set off on their great adventure.

Woolly Bear quickly lost sight of his brothers and sisters, but this did not worry him very much. He was a very independent little fellow, and he had plenty to occupy his attention. To him the weeds and wild flowers of the wayside seemed an almost impenetrable jungle, and although he had six legs to help him along, he relied mainly on his jaws. He ate his way through.

Soon Woolly Bear was forced to take a rest. His clothes began to feel much too tight for him, and he could hardly breathe. Then, to his great relief, the old coat split open, and he found himself in possession of a brand new one!

As he journeyed on, Woolly Bear found that there were more things to think about than just eating and traveling. One day, as he was sunning himself on a plantain, a bird descended upon him, and the next moment he was whisked off the ground and borne through the air. But the robin who had captured him was soon glad to let him drop, for Woolly Bear's bristly hairs tickled his tongue in a most irritating manner. Poor Woolly Bear! He fell to earth with such a bump that it took him some time to recover his breath and his wits, and finally he crawled out of sight under a broad dock leaf, curled himself into a ball, like Pah-Hee the Porcupine, and remained hidden for some hours.

Before very long he found his second coat was growing too small for him, and once more he had to rest until he could shed it and appear in a third. By the end of September he had had several coats, one after the other.

Then the nights began to grow palely from a wintry sky, and Woolly Bear decided that he must find a winter home. He fancied a cozy dormitory in the depths of a hollow oak, but while looking for it a fox came loping through the woods and almost trod on him. He felt the rush of air as the russet-coated wanderer passed by, and the forepaw of the fox actually brushed his coat!

Woolly Bear decided to run no more risks. He had eaten so much that he could eat no more, and into the nearest oak tree he crawled. There, tucked away in a crevice, he slept the winter through, and it was not until the warm breath of spring wooed the leaves from the buds, and brought the birds from the southlands that Woolly Bear woke up. Then he wove himself the softest silken cocoon—of silk fibers and of his own hair he wove it—and in it he passed the days of his pupahood.

One day in the Moon of Strawberries—which we call June—our hero burst forth from the silken bed. He was no longer a caterpillar, nor even a chrysalis, but a handsome Tiger Moth who, with quivering wings, sailed away into the morning sunlight.

March

March is a shepherd in charge of
the sky;
He herds the white clouds together.
And sends them scurrying fast and
high
In his windy, blowy weather.

March is a gardener, wise and old,
Waking the grass and flowers,
Breaking the ice on the sleeping
brook.
Melting the frost with showers.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE.

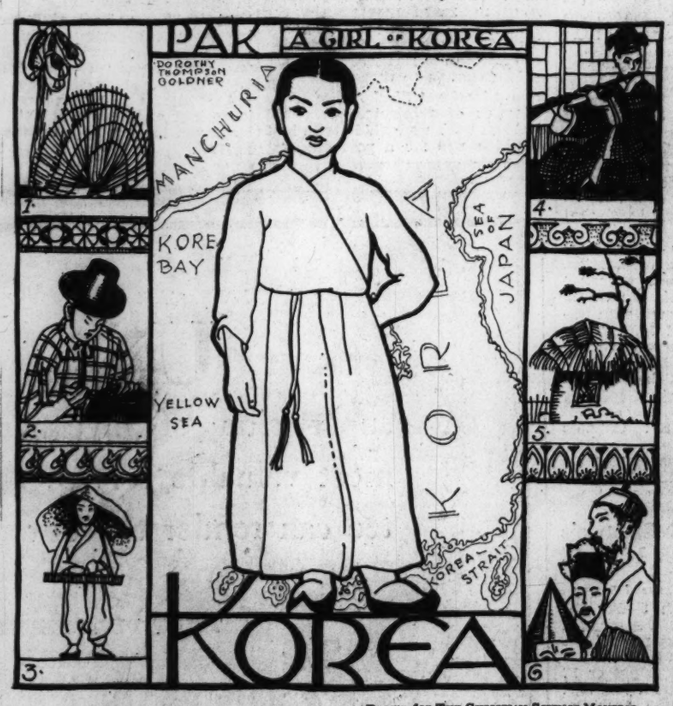
Friendly Aid

One day a turtle started to cross the street where automobiles were frequently passing, but when he reached the curb on the opposite side he found it was too high for him to climb. Just then a blue jay flew down to the ground, as if he had seen the vain efforts of the turtle to continue his journey. He hopped along chirping, and trying to attract the attention of the turtle. Finally the turtle followed the bird, moving along till he came to a driveway, where there was no curb, and where he could continue his journey in safety, away from street traffic. When the bird saw his friend was in a safe place he flew away. The blue jay is often called a fighter, but in this instance he was the good Samaritan.

A Thoughtful Dog

A college professor was accustomed to take his big dog with him on walks in the mountains. The dog liked to cross the tumbling mountain streams by leaping from rock to rock. One day the professor decided to take a smaller dog along with the big one. When they came to the mountain stream the big dog did not cross in the usual way. He went instead further up the stream where there was a bridge and crossed on that, the little dog trailing at his heels. Why? He must have known that the little dog could not safely leap from rock to rock and he was willing to go the round-about way since it meant safety for his companion.

An International Alphabet



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

K for Korea

The eleventh country of our International Alphabet is Korea. On each side of Pak, a girl of Korea, you will see pictures that wil tell you something about her country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents.

1. Koreans wear those strange-looking objects hanging on the post, and a basket is on the floor.
2. Korea is a land of large and various hats. Do you know the story about them?
3. He sells his wares through the street.
4. What is this man doing?
5. How would you like a house like this?
6. More hats.

Key to Puzzle

Key to International Puzzle Alphabet (Japan) published Feb. 19:
(1) Fujiyama. (2) Jinrikisha. (3) Rice. (4) Torii or Sacred Gate. (5) Cherry Blossoms. (6) Fans.

[Note: "The Children's Music Corner" will be published later in the month.]

A Fairyland Workshop

By CARILYN STEVENS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

WHEN the two little sons of Mrs. James Ward Thorne grew up and went away to school she didn't want any empty rooms in her house. So she turned their rooms into a workshop. And oh, such a wonderful workshop it is, full of magic to delight the heart of any little boy or girl!

There is, for instance, a whole chestful of tiny trinkets, many of them hardly bigger than one's thumb-nail, brought from every corner of the world. Wee vases and dishes, there are, and bits of beautiful glass, and animals and lamps and telephones and brooms and candles and doll-babies (and doll-babies' dolls, even) and the littlest books one ever saw.

Then there are boxes and boxes all filled with miniature furniture, chairs and tables, stoves, beds and screens, pianos and cradles and bathtubs—indeed everything that one would find in a really grown-up house. Shelves are along one wall of the workshop with rows and rows of paint pots of all colors and brushes.

Period Doll Houses

From out of this workshop with its hundreds and hundreds of delightful objects come the most beautiful doll houses you can imagine. Some of them are "period" houses, which means that they are copied from houses that people have lived in at certain times and in certain places. Mrs. Thorne has taken as much pains to make these as perfect as if they were to be the homes of very grand grown-ups instead of a family of dolls.

Sometimes she isn't able to find just exactly the article that she wants even among all her treasures, so she makes it herself. One "period" house has a chandelier which she made out of bits of glass and beads. Often she upholsters a chair with some beautiful scrap of hand-embroidery. She decorates all the little houses, too, sometimes using paint and sometimes wallpaper or other wall and floor coverings.

She doesn't make the houses herself. Some of them she has bought from the New York architect, Mr. William Delano, who began making doll houses to give workmen employment when the building business became slow.

But it isn't only because she loves beauty that Mrs. Thorne has made these perfect little houses but because she loves little children, too. She believes that many of them, whose homes may not be so lovely as the doll houses are, will receive inspiration from these.

One can learn many interesting things about grown-up houses from these miniatures. For instance, how much pleasanter and more comfortable a room looks when chairs and tables are in order than when everything is helter-skelter. Pictures are beautiful on walls—but not too many of them. Then how much more charming a room is when the colors all go together than when a person pays no attention to color harmony. In one bedroom pale peach and green are used and in the living room green, old-gold and black.

Little girls who have the privilege of playing with such lovely doll houses ought to grow up to be fine housekeepers who will keep their houses neat and clean, and will love beauty, too. Mrs. Thorne thinks.

Daddy and Big Brother May Help

Maybe every little girl cannot have so gorgeous an outfit but perhaps Daddy or Big Brother might be persuaded to set up a simple doll house and there are many things one can make for oneself. The photograph may give many new ideas.

Some of the houses which Mrs. Thorne has made now belong to little relatives. One has been given to an art institute where many children can go to look at it. Others she has given to homes and hospitals for children. One dear, little girl, who had been in a home a long time was overjoyed when she first saw the doll house.

"I don't mind staying here at all any more," she said, her cheeks glowing and her eyes shining with happiness.

She was made official caretaker of the house. It is her precious duty to see that it is always in repair and in perfect order. The children are free to play happily with the houses. They may take the furniture out and rearrange it to their heart's content and "keep house" in any way that they wish, the only rule being that they must always leave it as they found it.

So you see how much joy and happiness Mrs. Thorne is bringing into the lives of many little children, all because she turned her own boys' rooms into a fairyland workshop.

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The Mail Bag

Chehalis, Washington

Dear Editor:

I have just finished reading the stories on the Children's Page and I enjoyed them very much. I was especially interested in "February Secrets" and I wish that we could have such a story of true facts about every month in the year.

I also want to thank you for printing a comic strip of Snubs and Waddles every day. I wish we could have them both every day. I am going to try the doll cup cake recipe as I like to cook. I liked the story "Will o' the Wisp" very much, and wish we could have another something like it. Jewel H.

(You will be glad to hear that we are going to have a monthly story of "true facts about every month in the year," Jewel. And on "The Children's Page" you will soon find the first chapter of another story by the author of Will o' the Wisp.—Ed.)

Fredonia, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years old and have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was two. There are many things in the Monitor which I enjoy and the Mail Bag is one of them. I would be very pleased to receive letters from other little girls of my age from other countries, especially from England, for my Daddy came from England.

I am in the sixth grade in school and many times we have had to take items of interest from the newspapers to school. The only newspaper we have is The Christian Science Monitor, so all that I took were, of course, from that paper. I was very much pleased one day when my teacher asked me to bring some papers to school. Since then I have taken a paper almost every day. I am very glad that I have a chance to pass the Monitor along.

I like pets very much, especially pussy cats, but I haven't any except a green Haitz mountain canary, named Buddy. He has a bell in his cage which he rings when he wants to be covered up or when he wants special attention.

I am so glad that spring is near for my Grandma has a large garden with many beautiful flowers which I love. Hoping to receive answers to this letter.

Love to all Mail Baggers,
Faith V.

The Editor would like to thank the following boys and girls for their letters:

Rose Marie R., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Paul Morton E., Fargo, North Dakota.
Patricia F., Beaumont, Texas.
Ruth Brinkdopke, West New York, New Jersey.
Bill E., Springfield, Illinois.
Bill S., Springfield, Illinois.
Wilson A., Dallas, Texas.
Mabel, Jean B., and Mary Louise.

Here's a little message for all writers to the Mail Bag: If you want your letters published, you must make them as interesting as possible, though they need not be long. Also, if you are hoping to correspond with other boys and girls, you must first show the Editor that you are able to write a carefully written, interesting letter. And, remember that if at first you don't succeed, you can always try again. —Ed.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents and partially addressed should be mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

On Guard

During the winter when there is a scarcity of food for the birds we scatter breadcrumbs and suet on the piazza roof. They always come in flocks, a variety of species, to enjoy the food prepared for them. One day a squirrel ran up a tree near the feeding place, no doubt thinking he would sample the food.

It seemed that a blue jay must have been watching the place, for he immediately flew down where the food was spread out, and delivered his lecture in the sharp tones which belong to that bird.

The squirrel halted, and listened attentively till the bird had finished his speech; then he turned away, hopped to a near-by tree, and disappeared. One might think the bird had said, "Mr. Squirrel, you have a storehouse where you keep supplies for winter use, while we have no such place, but must gather each day the food lovingly provided for us."

President Praises Patriotic Critics of Recovery Act

(Continued from Page 1)

committed to Communism and collectivism or that we have adopted Fascism and a dictatorship.

The real truth of the matter is that for a number of years in our country the machinery of democracy had failed to function.

Through inertia on the part of leaders and on the part of the people themselves the operations of government had fallen into the hands of special groups, some of them vociferously led by people who undertook to obtain special advantages for special classes and others led by a handful of individuals who believed in their superhuman ability to retain in their own hands the entire business and financial control over the economic and social structure of the nation.

People Rose to the Occasion

The fine response given by the overwhelming majority of the component parts of industry as represented here today proves to me that you have the same understanding of our broad purpose as is held by the average of the workers of the United States—and that word workers means almost all of the American people.

You have shown sincere desire for real coöperation; you have shown prompt response to the governmental request for national unity. For this support I give you my thanks.

The National Industrial Recovery Act was drawn with the greatest good of the greatest number in mind. Its aim was to increase the buying power of wage earners and farmers so that industry, labor and the public might benefit through building up the market for farm and factory goods. Employer, wage earner and consumer groups are all represented on its boards with the Government; all three groups with the Government must have the interests of all the people as their main responsibility.

What we seek is balance in our economic system—balance between agriculture and industry and balance between the wage earner, the employer and the consumer. We seek also balance that our internal markets be kept rich and large, and that our trade with other nations be increased on both sides of the ledger.

Sees Test Succeeding

You and I are now conducting a great test to find out how the business leaders in all groups of industry can develop capacity to operate for the general welfare. Personally I am convinced that with your help the test is succeeding.

The very conception of NRA follows the democratic procedure of our Government itself. Its theory of self-regulation follows the American method rather than any of the experiments being tried in other nations.

The very fact that you have been in Washington to criticize and to discuss the way NRA is working out is sufficient proof of this point

There are some people, of course, who do not think things through; as, for example, the man who complained in one of yesterday morning's papers that criticism was held to be unpatriotic.

Let me put the case so clearly that even his type will understand. If we admit that the Government has a specific problem to solve and undertakes to do it in a specific way, the critic is unpatriotic who contents himself with loudly proclaiming that that way, that method is no good; that it won't work; that it is wrong to do this. This critic contributes nothing—he is not constructive; he is unpatriotic because he attempts to destroy without even suggesting a way to build up.

The Patriotic Critic

On the other hand, the critic is patriotic whether he be a business man, a worker, a farmer or a politician if he says, I don't like the methods you are using to solve the problem: I believe it would be far better if we were to use the following alternate method, and thereupon outlines for the benefit of his neighbor and his Government a helpful proposal.

In this great evolution through which we are passing, the average American is doing splendid service by coming back at the captious critic and saying to him, "Well, old man, and what do you suggest?" one thing is very certain, we are not going back either to the old conditions or to the old methods.

And now to be more specific in regard to NRA itself. You have set up representative government in industry. You are carrying it on without violation of the constitutional or the parliamentary system to which the United States has been accustomed.

Your industrial groups are composed of two parts—labor and management; and the Government is a participant in this organization in order to carry out this mandate of the law, "to promote organization in industry for the purpose of coöperative action in trade groups and to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate Government sanction and supervision."

Somebody, of course, must strike the equitable balance between conflicting interests and especially must protect the third group—the consumer—and that word "consumer" means the whole American people.

On the Right Track

That group has also been in Washington, invited to come here and to make known publicly any complaint as to the effects of any of the codes. I am sure it will hearten you to know that the great majority of the complaints were directed not at the codes but at errors and omissions in what has been done under codes. The great bulk of complaint or criticism of the Recovery Act does not go to the act itself or to its basic principles, but rather to the details of mere method. In this we should feel encouraged and heartened that we are on the right track and can go forward.

In working out the balance on a national scale, of which I have spoken before, we can list certain immediate objectives. I spoke last June of the fact that wage increases will eventually raise costs, but I asked that management give first consideration to increasing the purchasing power of the public.

I said, "That is good economics and good business. The aim of this whole effort is to restore our rich domestic market by raising its vast consuming capacity."

Complaint has been made of a few industries and of some companies that they have not followed this suggestion, and evidence brought forward shows that in some cases these complaints are justified. What I said was true in June and it is true now. The first task of industry today, as it was then, is to create consuming power.

Wage Earner Most Important

We must remember that the bulk of the market for American industry is among the 90 per cent of our people who live on wages and salaries and only 10 per cent of that market is among people who live on profits alone. No one is opposed to sensible and reasonable profits, but the morality of the case is that a great segment of our people are in actual distress and that as between profits first and humanity afterward and humanity first and profits afterward we have no room for hesitation.

With millions still unemployed the power of our people to purchase and use the products of industry is still greatly curtailed. It can be increased and sustained only by striving for the lowest schedule of prices on which higher wages and increasing employment can be maintained.

Therefore, I give to industry today this challenge: It is the immediate task of industry to reemploy more people at purchasing wages and to do it now. Only thus can we continue recovery and restore the balance we seek. It is worth while keeping in the front of our heads the thought that the people in this country whose incomes are less than $2000 a year buy more than two-thirds of all the goods sold here.

It is logical that if the total amount that goes in wages to this group of human beings is steadily increased merchants, employers and investors will in the long run get more income from the increased volume of sales.

Where All People Helped

I want to speak for a moment directly to the public. In my initial statement of policy, I said:

"Finally, this law is a challenge to our whole people. There is no power in America that can force against the public will such action as we require. But there is no group in America that can withstand the force of an aroused public opinion. This great coöperation can succeed only if those who bravely go forward to restore jobs have aggressive public support and those who lag are made to feel the full weight of public disapproval."

You all know what happened. We gave you the Blue Eagle as a symbol of coöperation. Its display in a shop or factory window, or upon a garment, or product, or delivery wagon, informed you that the firm with which you were dealing was doing its part in this great national coöperation to defeat depression. For the first time—so far as I know—all of the people in this country were given a part in making a law effective.

This is a law for the public benefit. Obviously an employer who pays blue-eagle or code wages cannot compete with an employer who does not. It is therefore common sense for the consuming public in their own interests, as well as for labor and for industry, to join in seeing to it that the few who think only of selfish gain be made to play the game with the overwhelming majority.

Every examination I make, and all the information I receive lead me to the inescapable conclusion that we must now consider immediate coöperation to secure increase in wages and shortening of hours. I am confident that your deliberations will lead you also to this conclusion. Reduction in hours coupled with a decrease in weekly wages will do no good at all, for it amounts merely to a forced contribution to unemployment relief by the class least able to bear it. I have never believed that we should violently impose flat, arbitrary and abrupt changes on the economic structure, but we can nevertheless work together in arriving at a common objective.

Must Provide Jobs

The Government cannot forever continue to absorb the whole burden of unemployment. The thing to do now is to get more people to work. Your self-governing groups are not here to devise ingenious plans to circumvent the purposes of the act.

You are here in a patriotic spirit to effect these purposes. With few exceptions industry will give whole-hearted compliance. It is only in the case of rare exceptions where industrial self-government may fail that the Government itself must and will under the law move firmly and promptly to prevent failure.

Under the code system you and I are aware that experience must be the guide for the working out of difficulties and the prevention of abuses. For example, you on code authorities are your industrial brother's keeper and especially are you the keeper of your small industrial brother.

We must set up every safeguard against erasing the small operator from the economic scene. Many years ago antitrust laws were passed and one of the primary reasons for their enactment was the protection of the little fellow against the big fellow.

In many cases these laws failed to protect the little fellow. We do not want to maintain that condition. The essential provisions of the codes should check or reverse competitive methods by which the small business man was or is being squeezed out.

The Antitrust Laws

These same antitrust laws must continue in their major purpose of retaining competition and preventing monopoly; it is only where these laws have prevented the cooperation to eliminate things like child labor and sweatshops, starvation wages and other unfair practices that there is justification in modifying them.

One more subject I call to your special attention. The law itself has provided for free choice of their own representatives by employees. Those two words "free choice" mean just what they say. It is obvious that the Government itself not only has the right but also the duty to see, first, that employees may make a choice and, secondly, that in the making of it they shall be wholly free. I ask that the letter and the spirit of free choice be accorded to its workers by every corporation in the United States.

* * *

We have been seeking experience in our first eight months of code making; for that same reason we have been tolerant of certain misunderstandings even when they resulted in evasions of the spirit if not of the letter of the law.

Now we are moving into a period of administration when that which is law must be made certain and the letter and the spirit must be fulfilled. We can not tolerate actions which are clearly monopolistic, which wink at unfair trade practices, which fail to give to labor free choice of their representatives or which are otherwise hostile to the public interest.

Cannot Tolerate Abuses

In a word, we cannot tolerate abuses of economic power—abuses against labor, abuses against employers or abuses against the consuming public, whether they persist either with the aid of codes or despite their prohibitions. This does not mean that we can at once make perfect many hundred codes covering the major trades and industries of the nation, nor that we can get a mark of perfection in a day or a month.

It does mean that we have arrived at the time for taking stock for correcting manifest errors, for roting out demonstrated evils.

One year ago we were suffering and shrinking under economic pressures so intolerable that collapse was at hand. We had arrived at the day to make our choice. We made that choice. The American people responded to the call for action with eager enlistment—enlistment in the struggle against ruthless self-seeking, reckless greed and economic anarchy. We undertook by lawful, constitutional processes to reorganize a disintegrating system of production and exchange.

The methods and details of that reorganization may and will change from year to year but it is very certain that the American people understand that the purpose of the reorganization was not only to bring back prosperity. It was far deeper than that. The reorganization must be permanent for all the rest of our lives in that never again will we permit the social conditions which allowed the vast sections of our population to exist in an un-American way, which allowed a maldistribution of wealth and of power.

Banker Praises New Deal

The willingness of all elements to enter into the spirit of the New Deal becomes more and not less evident as it goes on. As an example, I have just received a telegram from Mr. Francis M. Law, the president of the American Bankers' Association. In it he said:

"On this, your first anniversary, please allow me in behalf of the country's banks to express our full confidence and our sincere desire to coöperate in your courageous efforts to bring about recovery.

"The banking structure of the country is sound and liquid and banks have never been in stronger position to function effectively. Conditions have improved to the point where it is no longer necessary for banks to be superliquid. There is a definite call now for banks not to extend loose credits or to make improper loans, but for a most sympathetic attitude towards legitimate credit needs and for a recognition of responsibility for their proper and vital part in the program of recovery."

Think back exactly one year ago today. You know where the banks stood at that time; you know where your own business stood. That telegram is a living illustration of the progress we have made. Let us consolidate our gains and let us resolve that that consolidation shall be for the continued progress and especially for the greater happiness and well-being of the American people.

White House Urges Action

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 5

SOME pointed sentences from President Roosevelt's address today to NRA code authorities:

"It is sufficient for me to point out once more that the difficult and dangerous situation into which the United States had got itself (last year) was due to the general attitude, 'every man for himself: the devil take the hindmost.'"

* * *

"We did not know as much then as we know now and because our eyes have been opened it is possible that future history will call that crazy decade of 1919 to 1929 one of the greatest blessings that ever came to the American people."

* * *

"The real truth of the matter is that for a number of years in our country the machinery of democracy had failed to function."

* * *

"The National Industrial Recovery Act was drawn with the greatest good of the greatest number in mind."

* * *

"In this great evolution through which we are passing, the average American is doing splendid service by coming back at the captious critic and saying to him, 'Well, old man, what do you suggest?'"

* * *

"Every examination I make, and all the information I receive lead me to the inescapable conclusion that we must now consider immediate coöperation to secure increase in wages and shortening of hours."

* * *

"We must set up every safeguard against erasing the small operator from the economic scene."

* * *

". . . We have arrived at the time for taking stock for correcting manifest errors, for rooting out demonstrated evils."

* * *

"Reduction in hours coupled with a decrease in weekly wages will do no good at all, for it amounts merely to a forced contribution to unemployment relief by the class least able to bear it."

Roosevelt Demands Full NRA Support

(Continued from Page 1)

new order in industry to democratic government of the American type.

"You have set up representative government in industry," he said. "You are carrying it on without violation of the constitutional or parliamentary system to which the United States has been accustomed."

Touching on the broader aspects of the whole recovery drive he read a telegram from Mr. Francis M. Law, president of the American Bankers' Association, testifying that the "banking structure of the country is sound and liquid and banks have never been in a stronger position to function effectively."

Urges Consolidation

Inviting comparison between this situation and conditions "one year ago today," he concluded his address with an appeal to "consolidate our gains," and to "resolve that that consolidation shall be for the continued progress and especially for the greater happiness and well-being of the American people."

The President then left the main auditorium applauded even more cordially than on his entrance and proceeded to one of the overflow halls, where he added in somewhat lighter vein:

"My friends, I am glad to greet you here. I think you are going to have an extremely interesting week. Incidentally, I am going to let you in on a secret. The speech that I have just made is the longest one in the whole of the last year. However, it was for a worthy cause and I meant every word I said. I believe we will go forward with the progress already made under the NRA. These meetings will do more to put us back where we belong than any other thing of which I know."

Board Cries Failure

The Consumers' Advisory Board report which shadowed today's proceedings, cited the analyzed effects of 14 codes as evidence of the NRA's failure to increase purchasing power. It found that under the lumber code sawmill products have increased in price about twice as much as would be justified by increased wage payments; that price increases in the paper and pulp industry are about two and a half times the justified amount; and that the petroleum industry, under the Department of the Interior, has increased costs to the consumer between five and six times as much as its increase in wages justifies.

Due to such conditions the board considered that the question of protecting the consumer has reached a "crucial" stage and warns of the destructive economic effects of permitting the NRA to develop along the lines of the German cartels, in which, it holds "employers united in a monopoly with their workers to exploit the consuming public."

Utilities Face Crisis On Ownership Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

that municipal ownership, wisely handled, can keep the home supplied with current at rates that once were deemed impractical.

Examples of Success

But where are they—the municipalities catching the seed of public control and bearing the fruits of low rates? In the West and Middle West are Los Angeles, Seattle, Tacoma, Cleveland, and Springfield, Ill.

Up north is the great Ontario hydroelectric system of long-distance transmissions linking 325 cities, towns and rural communities into a chain of "one-cent" electricity.

But for several reasons, the eyes of the nation are on Massachusetts. Here 41 municipally-owned electric plants are underselling the great super-power companies. Some of them are even blazing the way to two-cent electricity for the home.

And what's more, they are paying their own way, saving their customers thousands of dollars, financing their own plant improvements, paying off their debts and even playing "Santa Claus" to the city once a year with a free gift of a few hundred thousand dollars.

There has been nothing spectacular about the rise of the Massachusetts municipal plants. Some of them have been 40 years getting to the place where they can say: "We have done it." Then they point to private ownership with, "Why can't they do it?"

That they have got there, however, is the reason Gov. Joseph B. Ely, town and city officials and members of the Federal Power Commission will meet at the City Club Wednesday.

Red Tape and Politics

The meeting is a flare-back from charges that "public utilities in this Commonwealth are cleaning up $50,000,000 every year in excess of reasonable profits." These charges are aimed directly at waste, high salaries, red tape and politics.

What has this to do with a town or city owning its own electric plant? Just this—that certain communities handling their own electricity are charging rates two to three times less than their neighbors in the next town pay to private enterprise.

Braintree, Hudson and Reading are typical. Having side-stepped the attendant pitfalls of government control they are blazing the way to two-cent electricity.

Reading buys its power from the Edison Electric Company and sells it considerably below the household figure of the parent concern. Hudson operates on an inland Diesel oil station. Braintree generates almost all its power in a small steam-propelled plant.

Profits Given to Communities

Peabody's municipal plant has turned $450,000 over to the city in eight years for tax relief. Belmont's plant contributes a regular property tax, although it is exempt as a municipal venture.

Braintree cleared $100,000 last year. Out in Concord by the "rude bridge" that arches the flood, another shot is fired heard round the utility world. The town refused an offer of $800,000 from a private company for its $122,000 plant.

On top of this, most of these plants are freeing themselves from debt, building up their equipment and cutting their rates on their own earnings.

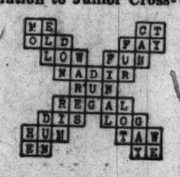
These are the fruits of a hard battle in Massachusetts where proof is furnished that cheap electricity is not dependent upon volume of sales, nearness to coal or oil resources, or the size of the community.

But in spite of this promising picture of municipal ownership, Massachusetts is not fooling itself. It does not say that here is the "sovereign panacea" for all utility ills. Even now some of these municipal ventures are striking against the shoals of "hidden taxes." One of them is called the diversion of utility plant earnings to reduce taxes instead of lower the costs of electricity.

"Where do we go from here?" the public asks. Will public utilities all be government-owned in the end, will they follow the railroads to be shackled with unbearable regulation, or will they meet the challenge of the well-managed city or town plant?

Walter Lippmann summarizes the situation thus: "Public utilities are at the end of an era—they have now to become public utilities in the full sense of the words."

Solution to Junior Cross-Word



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Daily Features

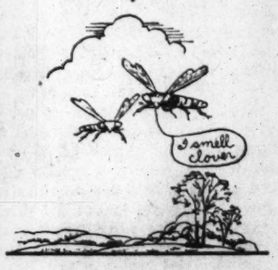
With the Inventors

Toothpaste Cap

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE humble toothpaste cap is getting more than its share of attention these days. The inventors seem to have risen in a body, proclaiming that no longer shall mankind have to pursue a whimsical little cap all over the bathroom floor. The latest device to obtain official recognition (U. S. Patent No. 1945638) comes from W. T. Herrick of Tulsa, Okla. It consists of a valve arrangement whose opening and closing is controlled by a twist of the small wheel at the side of the cylindrical cap.

Betty Bee



Betty's Keen Scent

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY hive has its individual odor. To humans this is not discernible. True, when bees have been gathering nectar from certain flowers, distinctive odors can be noticed, sometimes without opening the hives. That, however, is not the home odor to which we refer, which is a subtle aroma.

It is not mere chance that directs Betty and her mates to new sources of honey supply. They may rise from the hive, circle about, and then fly away to a field a mile distant, where blossoms have just begun to burst forth. Do they smell these blooms so far away? There are naturalists who say they do.

"How," asked a friend to whom the writer was relating these incidents, "can anyone know whether a bee can smell?"

That is a fair question and demands a fair answer. Here again we must turn to the naturalists for proof. Numerous experiments seem to prove that bees have a highly developed sense of smell and that it is located in the antennæ. Here is one of the most convincing tests.

A bee which had lost its antennæ was placed in an observation hive. The other bees seemed to realize that something was wrong and several surrounded it. Some of them opened their mouths that the bee might feed from their honey-stomachs, as did Queen Bee; but the bee appeared to be unable to locate the honey. It was then transferred to a cage where there was a plentiful supply of food, but deprived of its smell it was unable to recognize it as food and actually starved in the midst of plenty.

Interesting as this may have proved, Betty Bee will next tell you something even more surprising—that some bees actually have voices.

Daily Anecdote

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Storm Accompaniment

BOTH Wagner and Handel were subjected to severe criticism in the early stages of their respective careers because of the radical nature of the music they produced. Handel was extremely fond of a large orchestra and was as careful and effective in the handling of masses of sound as was Wagner.

On one occasion a concert was being given at which King George II of England was present. During the time the trumpets were playing, a clap of thunder burst over the concert hall. The King turned to his companion and said:

"How sublime! What an accompaniment! How this would have delighted Handel!"

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Ship Models

A YOUNG man who since childhood had been copying ship models decided that there were many boys who would like to make these interesting pieces of art. He let it be known that he had numerous designs and finished models and that he would be glad to organize classes in ship modeling.

Three boys started in his first class. Today he has found many lads and adults eager to engage in this fascinating pastime.

Miss Betty R. L.

Growing Ivy

IN THE fall I gather numerous sprigs of an ivy which grows on our house. These I place in water. Within a month, new growth appears. I purchase some inexpensive vases, some flat and some tall, and in each I place a "start" of ivy, depending on the size of the vase. These I sell easily and profitably about Thanksgiving time

Mrs. J. H. R.

In Lighter Vein

Explained

A teacher of a primary grade was out of the room for a time one day. When she returned she found that the children had taken advantage of her absence and were having a hilarious time.

"I'd like to know why it is," she remonstrated, "that you are never working when I come back into the room."

"It's because you wear rubber heels," ventured little Jimmie.

Experienced

In an Indiana college town a student called at a boarding house to inquire about rooms.

"And what do you charge for your rooms?" he asked.

"Five dollars up," was the reply.

"Yes, but I'm a student," he said, thinking the price a little high.

"That being the case, the price is five dollars down," replied the landlady, who had had experience.—*Toronto Globe.*

—Humorist

"It's such a small flat, I find I can manage with a daily maid."

"Daily maid! Oh, I must be luckier than you. I sometimes keep mine as long as a week!"

Hen and Peck

Meek: "My wife said that I was to ask for a raise, sir."

Meeker: "All right. I'll ask my wife if I may give you one."

Cure for Extravagance

"Are you saving any money since you started your budget system?"

"Sure. By the time we have balanced it up every evening, it's too late to go anywhere." — *Christian Register.*

Sunday School Note

Demure young ladies, teaching Sunday school, sometimes get more credit than they deserve.

Kenney, three, turned a handspring.

"Who taught you to do that?" asked his mother.

Quick as a flash, Kenney replied, "My Sunday school teacher."

Out for a Little Air

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cheerful Service Is the Thing, as Our Smiling and Boribboned Nursemaid Proves Today. And for Her Service in Sharing This Clever Snapshot, Mrs. Minnie M. Morris, Chatsworth, Calif., Wins a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB.

Readers Who Are Submitting Pictures for the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB Should Make Reasonably Sure That Their Snapshots Will Reproduce Well. Photographs Which Are at All Blurred or of One Tone, No Matter How Interesting the Subject, Cannot Be Used.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TO THE timid and hesitating everything is impossible because it seems so.—SCOTT.

State Flower No. 21

Courtesy of Photo Flowers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nevada: Sagebrush

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE'S romance aplenty behind the tiny petals of Nevada Sage, romance that writers like H. Rider Haggard and Zane Grey found with little difficulty. Early settlers in the "Silver State" didn't miss it, either; in fact, they were the ones to make it. In places they found mile after mile of sagebrush which seemed to proclaim that here was useless ground. The first crop found to thrive on such land, however, was alfalfa. Making a home-made drag of railroad ties or spiked planks, the settlers cleared off the brush, and with the help of irrigation, soon reclaimed thousands of acres to fields of alfalfa.

Sagebrush belongs to the aster family. Its flowers are small and inconspicuous, tinting the landscape with pale colors and handsome foliage. The plant is shrubby, growing from one foot to twelve feet in height. Its generic name is *Artemisia*, derived from Artemisia, the beautiful queen of King Mausolus. It has been adopted as Nevada's state flower by common consent, but as yet it has had no legislative sanction.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Pens

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I HAVE a friend who is a maker of Gold Pens. And he said unto me, What dost thou know about Pens? And I said, I live hard by a Pen, though not in one; for I am a Writer. And he said, Come with me, and I will show thee how a Pen is made.

So we entered the Factory, and came into a room where was a Crucible. And a man took Fine Gold and weighed it and cast it into the Crucible; and Copper took he also. And out of the Crucible came forth an Ingot.

And another man took the Ingot and weighed it, and rolled it into a Sheet. And another man took the Sheet and weighed it, and cut it into Strips. And another man took the Strips and weighed them, and out of every one of them cut he Pens an hundred and forty and four.

And another man took the Pens and curved the sides thereof. And another man cut out of every several Pen an Hole that was shaped like an heart. And another man cut in every Pen a Slit.

* * *

And every man counted the Pens that were given him, insomuch that if one Pen had been lost, or so much as a grain of gold missing, it would have been known who had taken it.

Then did certain damsels take the Pens, and they burnished them and polished them, so that every Pen received of the labor of an hundred men and two score maidens.

And the garments that they wore are burned once in the space of three months, and from the ashes they save more than enough gold to buy new garments. And when they wash their hands the water runneth into a great Vat and settleth, so that in every month they take from the bottom of the vat gold to the value of three hundred shekels.

Now I had watched the making of one Pen from the time it came forth in the Ingot till it was completed. And my friend took that Pen, and caused it to be set in an holder, and gave it to me. And he said, Keep it, for it is thine.

And I bowed low and thanked him.

* * *

And he filled the holder with ink.

And I spake unto him, and said, Behold, thou hast showed me a wonderful thing, and I have learned much. But I will show thee a thing yet more wonderful. For I am filling this Pe not with ink only, but with memory and creative power. I will cause this Pen to tell the story of its own creation, so that men who live a thousand miles away shall see what I have seen this day.

And he said, Thine is the more wonderful art: for the making of a Pen is not so wonderful as the use thereof.

So I took the Pen, and I wrote this parable therewith. And I remembered the gold that did not become Pens, but became dust of gold in the garments, and that flowed down the pipe into the Vat. And I prayed to my God, and said, O my God, who willeth not that any of the children of men should perish, if the washings of men's hands yield not filth only but gold to the value of three hundred shekels in a month, what canst thou do with the souls of men, in the day when hearts are tried as gold is tried in the furnace?

And I know not the answer to my prayer, but my hope is in God.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Timothy

TIMOTHY, who is perhaps best known through the epistles which Paul addressed to him, was born of a Jewish mother and a Greek father (Acts 16:1) at Lystra in Asia Minor, a town visited by Paul on his first missionary journey. Indeed, Paul's later reference to him as his "dearly beloved son" suggests that he was his personal convert (II Tim. 1:2).

Timothy appears to have owed much to the "unfeigned faith" of his mother Eunice and his grandmother Lois (II Tim. 1:5), who had brought him up to study "the holy scriptures" (II Tim. 3:15); thus, when Paul made his second visit to Lystra, he found that the young man was respected by the Christians of Lystra and the neighboring towns, and set him apart for the work of the ministry (Acts 16:3; II Tim. 1:6). He accompanied Paul to Macedonia on this occasion and was later with him at Ephesus (Acts 19:17, 22), Corinth (18:1, 5), and other places; while he was left in charge of the Ephesian church (I Tim. 1:3) when he was still so young that some were prone to despise his youth (I Tim. 4:12).

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The introductory sentences or paragraphs of a newspaper story should "shoot straight as a rifle bullet into the reader's attention," according to Bastian and Case in "Editing the Day's News." News leads (introductory sentences) should be "simple, brief, compact, vigorous, attractive." They should be "varied and individualistic." They sell the story to the reader or tell him that he does not want to read further!

"Most great writers kept notebooks continuously during their productive years; you cannot afford to do less," advises Thomas H. Uzzell in "Narrative Technique." "It will pay you to study some of these professional notebooks; those of Hawthorne, Ibsen, Chekhov, Samuel Butler, and a number of others are available in published form."

"Let me read the newspaper files and I can re-create an era," wrote R. W. Jones, associate professor of journalism, University of Washington, in a recent issue of the American Press.

"Society has no appetite for uninteresting truths," says Walter Lippmann in Public Opinion.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Child's Mite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wichita, Kan.

A LITTLE girl of this city has acquired for her family two coats, several dresses, a box of canned fruit and vegetables, and many other useful articles at a cost of a few cents a week. And she doesn't know that her pennies have procured them!

A weekly $2 grocery order isn't much, and only by careful management does Betty Jean's mother make it buy enough plain food for her family of four. Betty Jean, however, earns a few pennies each week by going to the store for a neighbor. And although the store has a splendid assortment of candies, and there are few sweets at home, the child saves her pennies for Sunday school. Sunday after Sunday she joyously drops them into the collection.

Betty Jean's mother, grateful for her little daughter's selflessness, spoke of it to a member of the church. This member told the story of the child's mite to a friend. And so the little story went about bringing a spirit of greater humility and an earnest desire to serve more fully, to all who heard it.

It was not long before the church member received a visitor who left a package "for the little girl who puts her errand-pennies into the collection." And then another called wanting to know if she might take some food to "the family whose little girl puts her pennies into the collection."

And so, without knowing it, the child's few pennies are buying "good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over." (Luke 6:38.)

The Editor's Puzzle

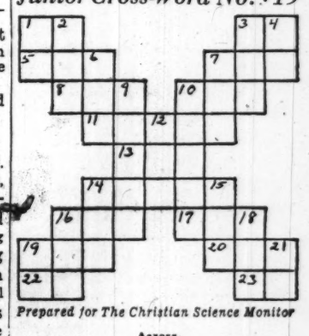
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

263

Having taught him many cute tricks one of the best tricks my dog does is to greet every one of our guests who comes to our door with a toy in his mouth

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Junior Cross-Word No. 119



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Myself.
3—Yale University is in this state (abbr.).
5—Aged.
7—Fairy.
8—Not high.
10—Sport.
11—Lowest point.
13—Move swiftly.
14—Royal.
16—Roman god corresponding to Greek Pluto.
17—Bulky piece of wood.
18—To sing with closed lips.
20—Marble with which player shoots.
22—Half an em.
23—Pronoun.

Down

1—Joplin is a city in this state (abbr.).
2—Old cloth measure.
3—Is able.
4—Termination of numerals.
6—To put on.
7—Piece of dressed pelt of an animal.
9—Commodities.
10—Last.
12—Excavated.
14—Edge.
15—Fortune.
16—To beset for payment.
18—Merry.
19—Masculine pronoun.
21—Title of book written by Col. Lindbergh.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just Rain*

By THE HAGERS

RAIN-RAIN-RAIN-RAIN! DRAKEVILLE LIKES IT— FEW COMPLAIN.
JOE HAS FOUND HIS CEILING DRIPPING; TED SAYS HIS FRONT YARD IS SLIPPING.
BUT THE DUCKLINGS SEEM TO THRIVE; INTO POOLS THEY JUMP AND DIVE.
WEB MALLARD CARES NOT WHEN IT STOPS; HE'S THINKING OF NEXT SUMMER'S CROPS.
RAIN-RAIN-RAIN-RAIN! GOOD FOR DUCKS AND GOOD FOR GRAIN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Tainted Independence

IT IS a hard bargain the United States is driving with the Philippines. No American can be proud of the scheme for offering the Filipinos political freedom in exchange for freedom to bar much of their trade from America. The changes proposed by President Roosevelt in the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act do not alter the real nature of the offer made a year ago and rejected by the islands. At that time this newspaper described this left-handed bestowal as "a shabby gift"; we see little reason now to modify that estimate.

The uneasy political situation in the Far East makes it more than ever advisable for the United States to avoid military commitments in that area. Withdrawal from bases so distant as to render them actual liabilities in event of war may do something to help Japan understand that America has no aggressive aims in the Pacific. But surely withdrawal could be accomplished in more honorable manner. Surely the welfare of the Philippines as well as of the United States is to be considered. And the Filipinos have already made it clear what they think of this tariff bill masquerading as a gift of independence.

An idea of what it is worth to them may be gained from what the Legislature in Manila said in the resolution rejecting the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act:

> The provisions of the law affecting the trade relations between the United States and the Philippines would seriously imperil the economic, social and political institutions of this country and might defeat its avowed purpose to secure independence to the Philippines at the end of the transition period; because the immigration clause is objectionable and offensive to the Filipino people; because the powers of the High Commissioner are too indefinite, and finally because the military, naval and other reservations provided for in the act are inconsistent with true independence, violate national dignity and are subject to misunderstanding.

Certainly these objections are not adequately met by President Roosevelt's amendment providing for relinquishment of military posts on the declaration of final independence after a ten-year trial, and for negotiations as to disposition of naval bases. Nor is it easy to accept his confidence that "where imperfections or inequalities exist" they can be corrected "after proper hearing and in fairness to both people."

Perhaps the President hopes that by exercise of tariff powers which he is seeking from Congress he could ease the ruin which the plan itself holds for the Filipino trade in sugar, coconut oil and yarn fiber. But he can be sure that the powerful American interests which wrote a long list of specific provisions for destroying the economic stability of the Philippines into this act granting political independence will resist such benevolence to the last ditch.

Possibly these interests are driving a hard bargain with Mr. Roosevelt; there is much threat of cutting off the islands with only three or four years for adjustment. The President recognizes that danger:

> I emphasize that while we desire to grant complete independence at the earliest proper moment, to effect this result without allowing sufficient time for necessary political and economic adjustments would be a definite injustice to the people of the Philippine Islands themselves little short of a denial of independence itself.

But does he also recognize that the adjustments provided in the present plan would be so destructive of the economic basis of Philippine political and cultural life as to be "little short of a denial of independence itself"?

The sentence he adds is almost inexplicable: "To change at this time the economic provisions of the previous law would reflect discredit on ourselves." Far more, Mr. Roosevelt, does it "reflect discredit on ourselves" to insist on those provisions after the Filipinos have shown themselves so fearful of them that they even rejected an offer of independence which included them. Far better would it be to say, We know we were unfair; we wish to be fair. We will give you independence untainted by plans to enrich ourselves.

You've Got to Get 'Em Alive

ANOTHER "sea serpent" proves to be a myth. Everybody had hopes of the French contribution, for there was a deep mystery about the monster washed up on the coast of France, with a soft coat of white hair, a neck three feet long, and a head like that of a camel. The facts were there (at least in the early version), skeptics to the contrary. And then you never know. . . . It is always possible something strange will be plumbed up from the depths, even if it is only a story. But then came the debunking process. A naturalist of Cherbourg pronounced the monster nothing but a plain "Bottle-Nosed Whale."

Had the monster continued a mystery, there is no saying how much it might have lifted the tourist traffic out of its depression. A good sea serpent is worth three anniversaries, for publicity purposes.

Loch Ness found that out. Vague glimpses of a "sea serpent" were all that was needed. Was it a land or sea serpent? Did not its eyes resemble head lamps of an automobile? Everybody was guessing. Certainly it was a wily fellow. When a cameraman approached to take "its" picture, it ducked. Wise fellow, said the tourist agents. A reporter from London set out to interview it. It would not be quoted. There was no interview. It was kind to the novelty makers, and must have given them a special audience, for they sold "exact representations" of the monster in jigsaw puzzles, gingerbread, carnival features and playthings—all different.

It drew men and women from the south in sheer wonderment. And it is still helping the railroads. What was its origin? The spyglass possessors and the experts speculated. Perhaps, one thought, it was the same serpent which swallowed gulls whole in western Canada, having toured the Arctic while explorers were busy at the South Pole, and then moved south to the picturesque scenery of the Highlands. Another thought it might be Ogopogo himself, a familiar fellow in British Columbia whom the people thought of utilizing as official greeter of tourists at wayside stations in the Rockies. Or it might have been. . . .

With these monsters the mystery persists. But with the French monster the mystery is out. And never did poet write the disappointment of posterity more accurately than the author of the lines:

> For of all sad words of tongue or pen,
> The saddest are these: "It might have been."

The monster was an excellent, if brief, advertisement for Cherbourg, if advertisement were needed. But the tourist men may learn a lesson, thereby: "You've got to get 'em alive, and invisible, if you would win a share of the tourist trade."

Possession—Not Purchase—the Crime

THE long series of robberies and murders to which Abraham Faber and the Millen brothers have confessed has given new impetus to a Massachusetts proposal to place stronger regulations on possession of firearms. But the proposal has not met full public approval. Sportsmen are rallying against the bill which would make mandatory registration of all types of weapons.

The first tendency would be to condemn the sportsmen as considering only their own pleasure, unmindful of the safety of the citizenry at large. But they have presented the strong argument that the law would not prevent criminals from obtaining "rods." And there is much truth in the statement.

When arrested, criminals are usually found armed with stolen guns or smuggled German and Belgian weapons. These cannot be traced, and it is obvious that gunmen would not register them. Thus, a stronger firearms law would not touch them.

On the other hand, while not fully agreeing with sportsmen in their use of rifles and shotguns, responsible persons know that the great majority of these men are law-abiding citizens. When they want a gun, they buy it openly in a sporting equipment store. They do not conceal its possession, and they use it only for the purpose for which they purchase it.

There is also much logic in the sportsman's argument that a stricter law might make it almost impossible to obtain a permit from an unfriendly police official. Of course, there are those who would advocate such a law as a means of preventing extermination of wild life. That is beside the present point of the argument, however.

Probably the most effective means of curtailing criminal possession of guns would be to make illegal possession of firearms a federal offense, with a stiff prison sentence as the penalty. At any time federal officers could enter a district and pick up every suspicious person. If search revealed weapons, the possessors immediately could be placed in prison.

Furthermore, criminals often know local police and detectives and are ready for their raids. Federal officers are unknown to them. Thus the federal men have the advantage of surprise.

Therefore, it seems that while the Massachusetts firearms law proposal has some merit, broader legislation is needed to curb criminal possession of weapons.

Cromwell and Today

SINGULAR and illuminating is the fact that while much of the world was honoring the quarter-centenary of Martin Luther, elaborate and detailed attacks were made upon the character and achievements of Oliver Cromwell, whose maintenance of the spirit of Protestantism in seventeenth-century England was a cardinal contribution to the modern world. It is noticeable that the opponents of progressive social legislation, particularly when this legislation is of a restrictive nature, frequently describe it as puritanical.

A prevalent type of unalert thought is thus prejudiced from the outset against this kind of legislation, because the term "puritanical" tends to convey something forbidding and unlovely — opposed to all reasonable enjoyment and beauty. This substantially inaccurate conception of the Puritan outlook is steadily fostered by the present movement that seeks to belittle the character of typical Puritans like Cromwell, a proper idea of whom therefore becomes strictly relevant to current social problems.

The immediately important aspect of the latest attacks upon Cromwell is the implication which several able and responsible writers like Mr. A. P. Herbert, Sir John Squire and Mr. St. John Ervine frequently put forward, to the effect that all habits of thought which in any measure belong to the general Puritan tradition of England and New England are inimical to culture and art, and are therefore, from the point of view of civilization, retrogressive.

This is an unfortunate error, because it tends to set up an entirely false antithesis between morality and culture, and enables many abuses to flourish under a sham plea of liberty. It lies behind such things as the ruling not long ago of a New York official that salacious theatrical performances would be permitted if they were to promote art, but not if they had only a profit motive. The Cromwellian, the Puritan, the Protestant view of art is, in fact, neither more nor less than the view entertained in all the ages by the greatest artists. It is the view that art is an important aspect of existence, but that the final criterion of its excellence is the contribution that it makes to life as a whole. The life of the poet, says Milton, should be in itself a poem, and art is beautiful exactly in so far as it makes for beautiful living.

That anything which contributes nothing toward the good life should be restrained from growing rampant under the excuse of liberty and art is not, as is often suggested, a narrow, uncultured Puritan doctrine, scoffed at by the emancipated and free. It is a doctrine that was expounded in specific terms by Plato, who is regarded by many as the greatest of Greek writers, a doctrine categorically reaffirmed by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw. It is a doctrine which has received the assent of Spenser, Milton, Shelley, Ruskin, Carlyle, and many other ornaments of English literature.

That it has been sometimes perversely applied is no argument against its essential truth, and many feel that the efforts to discredit it which are the ultimate aim of attacks upon Puritan tradition and Puritan characters form a challenge which should not be ignored.

The First Robin

AS SWIFTLY passing days nibble steadily into the calendar, suburban and rural America once more look forward to the appearance in the evening newspapers of the perennial paragraph announcing that the First Robin has been glimpsed, accompanied by the conventional comment that spring must be just around the corner.

Of course, it has been rather conclusively established that, in the matter of priority, the First Robin is as nonexistent as the dodo or the great auk. Ornithologists maintain that there is no First Robin, because he is always present. They explain his nonappearance during the periods of pronounced cold by saying that he has sought the shelter of the deep woods, where myriad trees afford better windbreaks and where seeds and berries are available in greater abundance.

But those who season their natural science with sentiment like to believe that he has retired to these isolated regions, to the end that he shall not encroach upon the food supplies of the more timid birds who cling to the areas of denser population. Those versed in bird lore have ample reason for their contention that the robin is the embodiment of self-sacrifice.

That the First Robin is nonmigratory is conceded. Nature has not designed him for the sustained flight of the swallow; and surely his feathered garment equals in warmth, as it surpasses in color, that of the sparrow.

Perhaps, then, the space given to the First Robin is not a matter of not knowing nature, but of knowing human nature better; a realization that the chill air will seem less chill, the cold blue of the sky will take on a warmer tone, and that feet, hands and thoughts which may have, unknowingly, absorbed something of the dull inertia of winter, will move more briskly. For spring, as First Robins and suburban journalists well know, lives also in the heart.

The Casual Day

Sonnet to a Coin

Piece of thin metal lying in my hand,
Where you have traveled I shall never know,
Or what small newsboy standing in the snow
Looked sharply through you to a paper stand:
O, quick success! What futures have been planned
As you were added to the climbing row
Of some wife's savings. How far did he go,
That youth who took you to another land?
Romantic money, for each kingly head
That you have worn a million men have toiled.
Your gleam has brought the laborer from his bed
Before the sun. Swift messages are sped
Because of you, mines plumbed, estates despoiled.
The hungry spend you for a loaf of bread.

P. P. S.

President Roosevelt's letter to Speaker Henry T. Rainey said: "I don't care who you tell this to." Grammarians said, "You can't say it that way." But the President has unprecedented powers, and if he wants to say "who" when he means "whom," he can do it. If he doesn't want to, and the "who" just slipped out . . . well, his famous radio speech to the American people three days after his inauguration warned: "I do not deny that we may make mistakes. . . ."

Viscount Rothermere has been asserting in two of his periodicals that "Armaments mean peace." In support of this statement he has quoted the Gospel according to St. Luke, which, as he says, "can hardly be reproached with militarism." He draws the attention of his readers to the "abiding truth" that

> When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace.

The Viscount evidently overlooked the succeeding verse, which also has bearing on his argument:

> But when a stronger than he shall come upon him, and overcome him, he taketh from him all his armour wherein he trusted, and divideth his spoils.

H. H.

Just a minute, please, before you start that overture. Whose opera was "Faust"? Yes, of course . . . Gounod's. And whose was "Lucia"? Uh-huh . . . Donizetti's. And "Aïda"? Quite . . . Verdi's. "Peter Ibbetson?" We thought so, too . . . Deems Taylor's. But in those days opera was music. Times change. "Three Saints" is Gertrude Stein's. (Can you name the composer, too?) And "Helen of Troy" bursts upon us as "a new American opera by John Erskine." Do you sing an opera, nowadays, or read it?

RIME FOR REASON
in spelling and pronunciation

Why shout and make so much ado
To find a simple rime for shoe?
Must needs send word across the blue
Explore in tropics, or igloo?
Try attic room, or up the flue
In short—propel your own canoe!

W. P. R.

There are more stills operating in Detroit than before repeal, the Department of Justice's administrator of its alcoholic beverage unit in that city has declared. Seems you can't stop one bad penny from turning up just by legalizing another.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Small Nations as Shock Troops—The President Applauds a Correspondent

IT LOOKS as though there might be given to the United States an object lesson in what very small nations can accomplish in the way of disciplining their bigger brothers if they set about it properly. The refusal of Panama, for example, to accept payments to it from the United States on account of the Canal Zone in American currency, when the letter of the original contract and the treaty obligations specified gold, may not seem to be a very great issue, and yet is one that might perhaps lead to future trouble. Of course Panama can't sue the United States unless Congress gives it authority so to do, in which event a court decesion would determine the right of the United States, enunciated by the present Administration, to set aside treaty and other stipulations for the payment of gold. Congress has made it illegal to pay either public or private obligations in the one-time precious metal, but a decision in the Supreme Court might annul this act. Under the terms of the treaty, however, Panama might take its case to an international court of arbitration, the determination of which might open the whole question of gold commitments.

This action on the part of Panama comes with suspicious swiftness after the announcement that the Principality of Monaco intended to bring suit against the State of Mississippi on account of its repudiated bonds. For many decades the repudiation by certain states, notably Mississippi, of bonds issued for public improvements prior to the Civil War and purchased in good faith by foreign buyers, has been a notorious scandal and a source of deep mortification to people who believe in the integrity of the United States. The problem is complicated by the fact that Congress has made it impossible for any citizen of a foreign nation to sue an American state, and further by the action of certain Southern states in putting provisions prohibiting the payment of these debts into their state constitutions. The volume of Mississippi bonds outstanding, irrespective of those of other states, is $7,000,000. Comparatively few are in the hands of the Prince of Monaco. The great mass of them are held by British investors.

It is wholly probable, and in no way discreditable to the persons involved, that these actions by Panama and the Prince of Monaco were suggested by other and more powerful agencies deeply interested in the financial issues involved, and who could afford to pay the cost of the procedure. There is, of course, nothing reprehensible about that. If British bondholders, finding that they could not themselves proceed against the State of Mississippi, persuaded the Prince of Monaco to come to their aid, it is perfectly proper strategy. If a large group of investors, possessing considerable quantities of United States bonds, have employed this Panama procedure as a way of getting their claims before a proper tribunal, there is no reason to condemn them for the act. It is, however, worth while finding out exactly what forces are back of both of these movements. Perhaps before long we might find the Republic of San Marino deeply interested in the overthrowing of the NRA.

* * *

The pleasant relations which the President by his tact and friendliness has built up with the Washington press were emphasized last week by his very justifiable tribute to a veteran of the capital corps. James P. Hornaday, correspondent for the Indianapolis News, is one of the old type of Washington correspondent gradually being forced out of existence by the activities of the press associations. Mr. Hornaday has rounded out fifty years of service in journalism, of which thirty-three have been spent in Washington. He is the friend and confidant of statesmen. He is an earnest and active Christian Scientist. Few men have had so extended an opportunity to study and to report the procedure of those who govern the nation. His fellows in journalism have done him honor by electing him president of the Gridiron Club, but in the main his work has been like that of most journalists, arduous, useful, little recognized by the general public, to whom he is even something less than a name.

The other day at the regular press conference in the White House, President Roosevelt asked for Mr. Hornaday, who, as was characteristic of him, was standing on the very outer edge of the group of correspondents, listening to the President. Somewhat abashed he made his way to the President's desk. There he was complimented by Mr. Roosevelt on having completed fifty years of service in his profession, and with outstretched hand the President went on to say: "I want to shake hands. I think the finest and the truest thing I can say is that you are a gentleman of the press."

The tribute was a deserved one, and it seems fair to say that it to some extent was applicable to Mr. Hornaday's paper as well as to him. The lot of the newspaper writer who serves a paper of the sort that exacts from its reporters activities which can hardly be described as gentlemanly is a melancholy one. Mr. Hornaday has been happy in serving a paper of a higher type, and his paper has been fortunate in possessing for its representative at Washington one who so thoroughly merited the approbation and friendship of the President of the United States.

America Takes a Long Jump in a Short Year

An Intimate Message From Washington

FROM THE MONITOR BUREAU, Washington, March 5

AS YOU wade through the reams of copy printed in the United States and abroad about President Roosevelt's first year, you should note how interesting and important is the very fact of this poll of public opinion.

Critics are not lacking. But the general estimate of the forest is infinitely better than the particular snapshots of the trees that have been coming out for 364 days. Most of us, too, have remembered last March 4, and it makes us recall what a great gulf has been spanned. It seems the shortest year, and the longest jump, in anybody's memory. We will be glad we have lived through it; probably we can talk about it to our grandchildren.

Despite all the criticisms and reservations, it is certainly obvious that President Roosevelt has received a vote of confidence. We have also taken a collective vote of confidence in the American people; confidence that they can continue their successful battle with a national crisis and overcome it as they have done at other critical moments in the past.

* * *

The public accolade comes when it is most needed. For President Roosevelt's political barometer had gone down in the past month. Perhaps the celebration of his anniversary has sent it up again. Certainly the air-mail situation, the stock market regulation problem, and the tariff resolution are still tornado breeders. But sentiment about the air mail is indefinably better, the stock market continues to weather blows against its speculative booms, and the tariff question is one on which—unlikely though that result may be—the President could be proud and gallant in defeat.

When one of the most conservative New England Republican editors writes: "The maximum discount upon the popularity of Franklin D. Roosevelt in New England today is hardly more than 5 per cent," and estimates that today he might carry New Hampshire and Connecticut, which went to Hoover, it is certainly fair to say that President Roosevelt has received a vote of approval. It is also noteworthy that such an estimate comes from New England—which felt its depression first—while in California, last to be hit, they are pretty gloomy.

* * *

Few of this week-end's pundits ventured to look ahead. They were wise, you will agree. But it is possible to look ahead by the method of analyzing what we have today that we didn't have a year ago. Very well, then:

1. We have a different man in the White House. Some of the change came over that week-end a year ago, some of it is cumulative, and only recently perceptible. Nothing in the public or private career of the man elected in 1932, particularly during his campaign, demonstrated the qualities of decision, of boldness, of buoyancy and inspiration, which have emerged and stand revealed today. This is strikingly apparent to those of us who see him every few days, and who saw him either in the campaign or in the interregnum.

But that is only the beginning. A year's slogging work in the White House has built in him a store of experience and leadership. So quick and receptive a man has been able to learn a great deal in the job he loves. His card-index mind has been storing up facts, precedents, lessons, examples. It has been eliminating faulty data which more than once in the past twelve months led him astray. He has been gathering momentum and independence. The "brain trust" has dropped away, to be replaced by dozens of capable administrative experts.

* * *

It has been, as the President says, a year of experiments. So that, as we start the second year, we have a good deal of data to go on. The experiments, moreover, have left few scars. Certainly in the President there are no regrets, remorse, rancor. He is also today a stronger and fitter man than he was a year ago. People notice new lines in his face. True enough. They are there. But they seem to be lines of strength and wisdom and experience. The lines, however, are not the key to the face. Look at the eyes. You will find them as bright, as interested as ever. His laugh is as merry as a year ago. His zest is even greater in the job he is doing because it is a practiced zest.

(2) We have a different public opinion and a different country. Almost nowhere today exists the black despair that gripped the nation a year ago. There are dark spots still; it will take a long time to eliminate them; for most of them were produced long before 1929. But generally speaking the vast nation-wide poll of opinion which occurred this week-end revealed new encouragement as a foundation upon which to build. To mention only the fundamentals: we have no bank crisis to face—just think of that grim week a year ago; business, reckoned at zero a year ago, stands today at thirty, commodity prices are at thirty-four, and stocks are at eighty-three. That is where we start from.

(3) We have a different set-up in Washington. A year ago there was no organization. Now there is a vast, new governmental machine. It is the largest bureaucracy in history. Its defenders say that after the breakdown in private management a bureaucracy was necessary. Certainly every group that today abuses the bureaucracy was a year ago clamoring for government aid. Anyway, we have this mechanism, and most people agree with a certain portion of it, so that compositely it represents the general will. The machine is functioning. It is frequently breaking down here and there, and being repaired or replaced. Each adjustment tends to make it stronger. With every passing day every branch of the Government gains greater equipment, strength, and experience in handling its problems.

That is precisely why we can be hopeful as we look ahead. In a system of experiments—as long as zest and materials hold out—you get nearer to success with every experimental step. There is no question of the zest or materials in Washington today. And even the sharpest critics admit that the President is at least holding his own in this catch-as-catch-can struggle. Which means that we are making progress. A year of experiments, I think, Edison would have said, means a great deal.

* * *

In one respect the Administration's experiments have not changed it. A White House policeman said some months ago: "I've been here seventeen years and he's the first President I've ever shaken hands with." And, last week, the same heart-warming gesture came out at a press conference. In an alarming tone, Mr. Roosevelt called for Mr. James P. Hornaday, correspondent for the Indianapolis News in Washington for more than thirty years. The President cannot be quoted directly, but he said he wanted to shake Mr. Hornaday by the hand, on his fiftieth anniversary in newspaper work, that he thought the best and truest thing he could be called was "a gentleman of the press." No other President has ever done that.

Erwin D. Canham

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Shakespeare in Moscow

THE joy with which liberals have watched Soviet Russia prove that even human nature can be changed has been tempered by sadness to see the limited character of the culture which was fostered. . . . Intolerance springs from fear, and the Communists are less afraid now. . . . So Soviet Russia becomes more tolerant.

Let us make America a land of aristocracy—an aristocracy based not on birth or wealth, but in the words of that great American radical, Thomas Jefferson, an aristocracy based on "wisdom and virtue." That is the kind of aristocracy Shakespeare sets forth, and that is why it has endured over the centuries to be hailed enthusiastically even in Red Moscow.—*Memphis* (Tenn.) *Press-Scimitar.*